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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET, CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

French Victory at Bagneux.

A Great Battle Expected Near Orleans.

Hamburg and Bremen Threatened.

Russia Tenders Her Offices for Mediation.

Reinforcements for the Germans Constantly Arriving.

RUMORS OF AN ARMISTICE CURRENT.

FRANCE.

Matters in and about Paris.

VALENCIENNES, October 18.—Rebota, an attache of the Foreign Office, has just arrived here from Paris. He says the people were calm and hopeful. Politically, affairs were unaltered. Resolution seems to be common to all.

The Prussians are now investing the city, and screen themselves behind their powerful batteries. So tremendous is the French fire that the plains are absolutely swept by it. The best gunners in the world are collected in the Paris fortifications. The marines never miss their mark at six hundred metres.

The Prussians are threatening the immediate bombardment of Paris. This is impossible, for so long as the French forts outside are so well served no enemy can approach near enough to do much execution.

The manufacture of arms is actively going on in Paris.

Battle Imminent at Orleans.

TOURS, October 18.—The Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans, preparatory to a great battle. The Prussians occupy the right bank of the Loire, as well as Beaune la Rolande, and Artenay, the latter evidently coming towards Blois and Tours. Dispatches from Blois announce the commencement of severe skirmishes between the Prussians and trance-firemen.

A dispatch has just been received announcing another successful sortie by the Parisians. The loss of the Prussians will be put at 3,000.

There is no further talk of removing the capital to Lyons or Bordeaux. The discipline of the armies has vastly improved.

Favorable News from Paris.

TOURS, October 18.—More favorable news is received from Paris. A balloon has been thrown across the Seine, by which independent communication is established between Forts Charenton and Turey. The Mobile Guards continue to make successful sorties.

Reports from official and private sources show that the bands of sharpshooters in all parts of the country occupied by the enemy are becoming more and more effective, and cause much annoyance and damage on the German lines of communication.

The official dispatch says that the francs-tireurs, after a successful engagement, occupied Meun.

No official intelligence from Orleans was made public to-day. Strategical movements in that direction are now on foot.

A private dispatch from Chateau Dun to-day reports that shells were thrown into the town this afternoon. A telegram from Dijon to-day announces Vesoul occupied by the Germans. In the absence of any representative of the United States at Tours, the French Government has requested Mr. Washburne to know to the American Government and people its extreme desire to make a new postal treaty between that country and France, and it would gladly receive a special envoy from Washington with such negotiations might be concluded to that end.

ENGLAND.

An Armistice Rumored.

LONDON, October 18.—Rumors of an armistice are current in banking circles here, and stocks are a shade better.

Russia Offers Mediation.

It is reported that Russia tenders her offices for mediation, and that Austria and England are negotiations for peace. Bankers to-day are declining to negotiate.

Hamburg and Bremen Threatened.

Berlin papers say that Hamburg and Bremen are threatened by the French fleet, and the excitement in these cities is intense.

Anniversary.

The *Times* reminds its readers that this is the anniversary of the battle of the nations, which occurred near Leipsic, on the 18th of October, 1813. It has been generally understood in German camps that in the bombardment of Paris, France, all batteries simultaneously would be opened on this anniversary day, which is so full of glorious remembrances to Germans, and which has been universally celebrated for years. The world is waiting for the events of to-day.

The Anglo-American ambulance corps has left Versailles for Orleans, where there are three thousand wounded French and Germans.

Some of the journals here to-day print short letters dated at Paris, October 1st. They contain no news.

German Reinforcements.

The German army in France is maintained by constant large reinforcements. It is estimated that there are fully six hundred thousand armed Germans on French soil.

Nothing has yet been heard from La Ferte St. Aubin, the lost balloonist. A battle was imminent at that point.

Gambetta has left Tours for the French army in the loire. He has gone to Bourges for the purpose of resisting the German advance on Lyons.

The Prussians still occupy Meury quietly. They have made no demonstrations against Bielsed and Tours, but it is thought they will at present.

Popular Outbreaks in France.

LONDON, October 18.—Violent popular outbreaks have occurred at Honfleur and other towns in that vicinity, on account of the alleged inefficient conduct of the war.

General Bourbaki has been appointed commander of the Army of the North, and directed to operate in concert with Bazaine.

It is reported that there has been Provisional Government of France, obliging railroads to be more active in facilitating the transportation of troops.

The rinderpest on the continent spreads with alarming rapidity. It prevails from Poland to the Atlantic. There is great consternation among all classes of people.

The force of Mecklinburg-Schwerin at Soissons consists of the Pomeranian, Hessian and Magdeburg artillery, the Schleswig engineers, eight battalions of Landwehr, and the Halbenstial horse. The investment lasted three weeks, and the garrison four days. Four thousand prisoners and 132 cannon fell into Prussian hands.

Battle of Bagneux.

The following particulars of the battle of Bagneux are just received here: At nine o'clock in the morning the French opened a heavy artillery fire, to which the Prussians answered by the Prussians. The French then advanced on the double quick, the Guard Mobile having the lead. A desperate battle ensued. The Prussian position was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Germans were utterly unable to withstand the avalanche of men hurled against them. They rallied several stratagems, but failed in all, and were at length dispersed. The Mobiles entered Bagneux where the Prussians had erected barricades. These were soon carried with but slight loss. At this time heavy masses of Prussians were seen on the plateau, and as the French were now exposed to a severe fire of artillery from the forts in the neighborhood, they fell back unmolested. The object of the reconnoissance was effected in every particular. The Prussians lost 300 killed and 100 captured.

The Government has abandoned the prosecution against Gustave Flourens on representations made by Henry Hotzfort.

Gen. Hoyes's Mission to Bismarck.

LONDON, October 18.—It is asserted that Napoleon has ten millions of francs secured on real estate, through the agency of the Brown brothers, of New York.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: Jules Favre, on hearing the Prussian conditions of peace, through General Burnside, thought they were reasonable, and that their rejection is consequently unaccountable.

Messrs. Lucow and Mittracht had an audience with the King of Wurtemburg and subsequently proceeded to Versailles.

General Boyer, with a flag of truce from Bazaine, had an interview with Bismarck, who reported their conversation to the King of Prussia. The result of the negotiation is not known.

Arrival of Bourbaki at Blois.

LONDON, October 18.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Tours on the 17th: I have returned from Blois. No engagement has yet taken place. The French were daily receiving reinforcements, and a battle was expected on Tuesday on the left bank of the river, near La Ferte St. Aubin n.

Bourbaki arrived yesterday at Blois and took command of the army. The Prussians had destroyed large bridges at Beaugency and then left, having crossed the Loire in several places.

Intervention for Peace—Protest Against a Change in Existing Territorial Arrangements of France.

Special to the World.)

LONDON, October 18.—The Queen has been advised by representations from the Prussian Court to take an active part in urging her ministers to make an effort at securing a treaty of peace between France and Germany. The Crown Princess of Prussia has addressed a letter to her mother on the subject of war, which moved the Queen to insist on an interview with Earl Granville and Gladstone, on Saturday, upon the action to be taken.

The Prussian Minister at Brussels sent dispatches yesterday to Count Bernstorff, which led him to request an interview to-day with the English Foreign Minister. Similar requests were addressed to Granville by the representatives of France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Holland. In response to these calls Granville to-day saw all the foreign ministers enumerated. It is understood to-night the French, Spanish and Dutch ministers united in protesting against any change in existing territorial arrangements of France, Holland and Belgium.

Bombardment of Paris to Commence Immediately.

LONDON, Midnight, October 18.—The negotiations at Brussels between Gen. Burnside and others have resulted in a total failure. The foreign office was to-night informed of the failure, and to abandon all hopes of settlement. The bombardment of Paris will commence immediately. Siege guns were planted yesterday at Chatillon.

Russia demands a revision of the treaty of 1856.

Another Attack on the Prussians Positions South of Paris.

LONDON, October 18.—On Sunday a fresh attack was made on the German positions to the South of Paris, which were not carried the preceding day.

The Bavarians, who still held Bagneux, Chevilly and L'Hny, were taken by surprise early in the morning by the Garde Mobile of the Cote D'Or. The Bavarians fought stubbornly and the action lasted till one in the afternoon, but were completely routed. The French are actively throwing up earthworks and constructing ridoubts in the advance of Forts Ivry and Charenton.

Spirited encounters occurred on Sunday on the line of the Rouen road. The Prussian column moving up to the right bank of the Seine, approached La Petit Andelys. The town was occupied by the Fourth Regiment, which, on the approach of the enemy, crossed the river, blew up the bridge and fell back to Gaillier. The Prussians moved up the river to Courcelles, where they passed the Seine. They were furiously attacked by francs-tireurs and finally compelled to retreat in disorder to Andervelle.

A French war steamer has been ordered to carry the French mails over the channel.

A letter from Paris, dated the 15th, received by balloon, says: The squares and pleasure grounds have been planted with cabbages and cauliflowers. There is no anxiety to make peace.

The battle of Bagneux resulted in such a severe loss that the Prussians asked for a six hours' armistice to bury their dead.

Bismarck's Proposal for Peace.

Bismarck's proposals for peace, through Burnside, were the payment of an indemnity of eighty millions sterling, Alsace and Lorraine to be neutral territory for ten years, and then to decide by a plebiscitum their future status, the Prussians to occupy Paris and eight leagues there. The Parisians indignantly refused these terms.

Prussian Requisition.

LONDON, October 18.—The Prussians attacked the unfortified town of Mont Didier. Three citizens were made prisoners, a requisition for 50,000 francs was levied on the town, and the Mayor and M. Durand, a banker, taken as hostages for payment.

The Wurtemburg troops have been placed under command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

PRUSSIA.

The Feeling at Strasburg.

BERLIN, October 18.—The people of Strasburg are gradually getting used to the new order of things. The French sentiment, if there be any, has not shown itself offensively since the capitulation. There have been one or two instances of firing on German soldiers patrolling the city from windows of houses. The culprits were immediately apprehended and hanged in the square, with the approbation of all classes of citizens. The official language in Alsace hereafter will be the German.

A gentleman has arrived at Versailles from England with 10,000 sterling sent in that country for the German Hospital Fund. The amount will be increased over to the German authorities immediately.

St. Cloud is a total ruin. All the pictures and sculptures were destroyed by the fire from the forts.

BELGIUM.

Bismarck's Policy Attacked.

BRUSSELS, October 18.—The *Independence Belge* sustains its attack on Bismarck's policy. It charges him with dealing in Insinuations without allegation of facts.

PRUSSIA.

Don't Abuse the King.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 18.—The Government Censor of the Press has been removed for committing attacks by the newspapers on the King of Prussia.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

It is pertinently said by a New York paper that there could be no better commentary upon the utter stupidity of the French military government than the fact of the uninterrupted use which the Prussians are suffered to make of the railways between Paris and the Rhine. According to the last accounts it will be noticed that the heavy siege guns are being transported by rail, a work which, withoutthe aid of steam power, would take more than four of hours. How long would these facilities be permitted the Germans if France had with-in her ranks such bold raiders as Stuart, Wilson, Forrest, Grierson, Morgan, Pleasanton, Lee? Mosby, writing to a friend in this city, says: "With a thousand picked cavalry, I could live entirely upon the enemy's line of supplies, an army simply in watching their long lines of communication."

A correspondent in France, writing of the levies on the population, says they have made the citizens a very poor lot to fight with—nothing but a few goats and some fruit. In their operations as officers of the Prussian commissariat comes down on a French farm and sweeps from it every cow, sheep and fowl; every grain of wheat and oats; every potato, turnip and cabbage. He counts everything carefully, and then agrees with the trembling owner upon the value of the whole, and then he gives him a receipt for it, and the binding the Prussian government to pay the amount specified therein. The owner knows he will be paid some time or other, but here it has absolutely no value, and the man with his pocket full of them may starve to death. The account says the English people are beginning to change their sympathies for the Germans, to the French, because of the reported confirmations of the account's of cruelties in flicted by the latter. One letter declares that: "From the same district, and from others, I have many dreadful stories of the treatment of prisoners and of the peasantry. These are narrated chiefly by foreign correspondents, men whose position and whose sympathies often intensely Germanic—put their testimony beyond suspicion. They tell us of villages wantonly burned, of unoffending peasants, of women violated; of peasants—male and female—shot and mocked in their dying agonies; of houses gutted of their contents; of hundreds of innocent people literally homeless and starving. But this horrible treatment of prisoners of war is altogether unprecedented. We cannot doubt the truth of this statement; the witnesses are too credible, and they are too many. The only thing that even this with manifest reserve. The chiefs of the army must be held responsible for this awful cruelty. They have that severity or eighty thousand Frenchmen had surrendered, knowing that the provision of food and medicine required for such a number, and they were bound to feed and care for prisoners. It is natural and politic, perhaps, to treat a captive Emperor as the guest of the captor; but the heroes of the King of Prussia and his commanders is equally bound up with the treatment of the humblest soldier prisoner.

In regard to the newspaper assertion that the President's recent proclamation was issued on account of the conduct of the *Alexander Trabille* to ward German vessels, a Washington dispatch says it is known there that Alexander Lefevre, commanding the chief division of the Antilles and North America, has never sought, as alleged, to establish a system of blockades in American waters. The vessels of his division, it is believed, have not left this coast. The Admiral gave strict orders to the Captain of the Lafayette to proceed to no sea, but convey the French Transportation Company's packets to a convenient distance at sea, and then return immediately to New York without making a visit to any suspected vessel, or doing anything which could offer public suspicion of an intention to violate our neutrality laws.

MANSFIELD, O.

Gage Attempts Suicide—Rouse, Accused by his Wife of Mrs. Lunsford's Murder, Denies the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 18, 1870.

Wm. Gage, the Railroad murderer, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life on Monday last, attempted suicide last night by cutting a gash in his left thigh, with a fragment of a glass bottle. His purpose was to sever the femoral artery, but he missed it by two or four inches. The hemorrhage was not large.

Jacob Reese, the man whose wife accused him so strangely of the murder of Mrs. Lunsford, while testifying in the Robinson case, was seen at Wheeling, Va., a few days since, by two of our citizens. He had not heard of the conviction against Rouse, when told by the citizens. He immediately wrote a letter to the Marshal of this city, proposing to come here next week and investigate the charges against him. He claims that he never knew or heard of Mrs. Lunsford prior to the murder. The citizens examined his mouth and say it is impossible that his teeth could have made the marks on Mrs. Lunsford's arm.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Terrible Accident at Kalamazoo, Mich. —An Old Man Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 18, 1870.

A horrible accident occurred to-day near the Michigan Central Depot at Kalamazoo, Mich. While a freight train was standing at the station, an old man named Beek, some sixty years of age, attempted to pass under the train to his house on the opposite side of the track, when suddenly the train moved, crushing him terribly. Both legs were mashed, his back broken and head terribly lacerated. He died almost instantly.

THE WEATHER.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 66.
Baltimore—Cloudy; wind S. W.; ther. 64.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind N. W.; ther. 62.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 62.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 51.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 53.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 45.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 50.
St. Louis—Overcast; wind N.; ther. 47.
Little Rock—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 55.
Omaha—Clear; ther. 55.

Cold-Rolled Shafting for Champion Reapers and Mowers.

Jones & Laughlins, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have contracted to furnish over sixty thousand feet of cold-rolled shafting to be used in the manufacture of the Champion Reapers and Mowers, to be made in this city, for the harvest of 1871. When it is remembered that cold rolled iron is equal, and in some respects superior to steel for this purpose, it will be seen that the proprietors of the Champion propose in quality of material to make this machine, as it is in principle of construction, par excellence—the machine of the day.—*Springfield, Ohio, Republic.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Rebellion in South America —The New Order of Things at Rome—Papal Bull Dissolving the Ecumenical Council—Spanish Affairs—Mazzini Going to Rome, &c., &c.

Another Rebellion on the Wane.

LISBON, October 18.—One day's later dates have been received from Rio Janeiro. Generals Goley and Revas were pursuing Lopez Jordan. The rebels under Luenzo had been attacked and captured. The rebels are so demoralized that their early submission is anticipated. Montevideo is besieged by the insurgents, and the citizens are greatly alarmed.

Italians Complaining.

FLORENCE, October 18.—The Italians complain that foreign governments are lardy in instructing their ambassadors to recognize the new order of things at Rome. The Italian Government will shortly make this matter a subject of earnest remonstrance.

A Papal Bull

Is soon expected, dissolving the Ecumenical Council, on the ground that there is no place where it can be freely held.

The customs line between the old Roman territory and Italy is abolished.

The Liberian President.

LONDON, October 18.—President Roye, of Liberia, received a visit yesterday from a deputation of London merchants.

The German Steamship Thuringen.

Which sailed from Hamburg, is anchored in Grimsby Roads. A reward of £100 has been offered by her owner at Hamburg to any one giving her notice of the resumption of the blockade of the Elbe.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, October 18.—The Spanish Government still defers opening the port of Barcelona. Rodeffinez declines the portfolio tendered him by General Prim.

Mazzini En Route to Rome.

FLORENCE, October 18.—Mazzini has arrived. He will go to Rome.

The Italian Government pays the coupons due on the Papal debt in January.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 18.—Arrived, yesterday, steamer City of Paris, from New York. The ship Eureka has been burned and scuttled at Cardiff.

THE WEST INDIES.

Negro Insurrection in Martinique—British Subjects Executed in Cuba—Fearful Emancipation Act a Nullity.

NEW YORK, October 18.—An insurrection of negroes has broken out in the French colony of Martinique, in the West Indies, consequent upon a proclamation by the Governor of the abolishment of slavery. The negro insurgents have proclaimed a republic in Martinique, similar to that of Hayti. A large number of plantations have been sacked by the blacks, and serious conflagrations have occurred between the Government troops and the insurgents. It is feared the island for the will spread over the whole island, in which case it will become serious.

Contrary to the belief entertained in Havana at the date of the last advices from that city, the Spanish authorities, by the aid of Gen. Valmaseda, have executed three of the British subjects captured on the schooner Virginius, at Santiago de Cuba. There is every reason to believe that Great Britain will not interfere further in the matter, this barbarous proceeding.

The act of partial emancipation passed by the Cortes in June last, is considered a nullity in Cuba.

Three hundred of the sixteen thousand promised enforcements have reached Havana.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, October 18.—Official returns from the late election show that Perry, Republican, has seven hundred gnd forty-five majority for Congress in the Third District; Stevenson, Republican, has fifteen hundred and forty-nine majority in the Second District. Morgan, Democrat, twenty-one hundred and seven majority in the Thirteenth District, and Sprague, Republican, seven hundred and sixteen majority in the Fifteenth District.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1870.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The registration of voters has been going on quietly all day, and but few names were made by the United States officers for re-sating and other fraudulent acts. Commissioner Stevenson's corps has been sweating in Democratic Inspectors and Supervisors to enforce the law on election day.

SUIT TRANSFERRED.

The suit of the Erie Railway Company against Heath, Raphael & Co., representatives of the Virginia bondholders, has been transferred from the State to the Federal Court.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

Of the new St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Women was laid this afternoon by Bishop Potter.

Donahue, lately shot by Scannell, is out of danger.

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

The report of the Evangelical Knowledge Society shows that the society received last year $15,622; expenditures $13,487; published 1,000,000 books, and has now properly varied at $82,242.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hamburg steamer Silesia, which arrived to-day, saw no French vessels during the voyage. The Hammonia, of the same line, sailed this morning. The North Union, of the Bremen line, goes Saturday.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals here from Manhattan, arrived to-day, were Samuel Bawles and Jefferson Davis.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

To-day issued a protest against the recent letter of General McDowell, showing that they had no jurisdiction over Governor's Island, the harbor defenses and the forts, and that any sanitary regulations were repeatedly thrown in their way. They believe that if the sick had been removed to Bedloe's Island, the fearful scenes amongst of suffering and death would have been prevented. There have been 1,000 cases of fever from yellow fever at quarantine, and six new cases have been received.

THE NATURALIZATION OF CITIZENS

Is progressing rapidly in the Superior Court.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The sub-Treasury to-day redeemed one hundred thousand dollars of 5-20 bonds.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following is a list of the Western Union Executive Committee: Wm. Orton, Chairman; Clark, John Steward, E B. Wesley, E. D. Morgan, James H. Baker, E. B. Bornell, Augustus Schell, Jay Gould and Hamilton Harrison and Harrison Durfee. The net profits for Augu t were $270,614.

THREE ILLICIT DISTILLERIES

Were suppressed by the Revenue officers today. The officers were assaulted by a crowd, and in return shot one of the whisky men, not dangerously. The revenue authorities' raid upon the tobacco men has been discontinued, and all parties under arrest discharged.

NATIONAL GUARD REVIEWED.

Governor Hoffman reviewed the Second division of the National Guard at Prospect Park to-day, and subsequently made remarks in which he said breech-loading arms would be given the N tional Guard [illegible] good time and other reforms would follow.

RESIGNATION.

The Springfield *Republican* states that Geo. Walker, one of the Vice Presidents of the Springfield Fire Insurance Company, resigned, and that Treasurer Palmer will not be re-elected.

FENIA'S RELEASED.

General O'Neill and Colonel Brown were released from Vermont State Prison Saturday.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR HALL.

In a proclamation issued by Mayor Hall this evening, he says that whereas apprehension of disturbance entertained by him are doubtless caused by statements in the newspapers that some Republicans and Young Democrats in sympathy with them have been appointed as Inspectors of Registry by the United States authorities, is part of a manifest attempt of the Federal Government to throw every obstacle in the way of a free registry and to obstruct naturalized citizens in their vote, Federal officers have raised no objection that registry will not be legal on Wednesday 19th, which has been a day of registration heretofore. He warns all criminal disturbers that they threatened by such officials with the citizens, the Mayor recommends that the places of registry be opened on this day, and that all citizens reserve their protest, until Monday, October 24th, and then at the polls. On the last days of registry, and upon these days of registry neglect all other business until the full registration to which this city is entitled be completed, but under no provocation to suffer themselves at any time to be inveigled into disturbance or breach of peace.

THE PENTONITES

Carried their candidates for municipal offices in the Kings County Republican Convention to-day.

SYNOD.

The New Jersey Presbyterian Synod met in Morristown to-day, and was well attended. Rev. Dr. Imbrie, of Jersey City, was elected Moderator. The proceedings during the day were confined to organization. In the evening addresses were made in reference to the Board of Foreign Missions.

RITUALISM.

Rev. Dr. Elliott, of St. Louis, lectured this evening at Rev. Mr. Hepworta's church, on Christian liberty. He condemned the tendency toward ritualism, and lamented the disposition among the Unitarians of the present day to forget Christ.

REGISTRATION.

The registration to-day reached 58,999, being 20,015 in excess of the first day of last year.

"The Way of the Transgressor"—Two Men Stabbed, One Fatally, While Stenling Apples.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 18, 1870.

Yesterday, while some miners were taking apples in the orchard of a wealthy farmer named Montgomery, near Brookfield, he attempted to drive them out. They showing no disposition to leave, he attacked them with a large knife, stabbing two of them, one fatally. He was arrested to day.

The First Colored Juror.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANFIELD, O., October 18 1870

Micajah Devinney, the first colored juror in Logan county was sworn in to-day in the Court of Common Pleas, of Bellefontaine, in an important case, neither of the attorneys making any objection.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Cameron-Chandler Raid on Secretary Cox.

Some Damaging Facts—St. Clair Flats Canal Story a Hoax—Chief Justice Chase too Ill to Resume His Seat on the Bench, &c , &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1870.

The Cabinet Meeting

To-day was of unusual length, but nothing of general importance outside of the routine business of the Department of which there had been a great accumulation. Nothing more definite is known to-day in regard to Cabinet changes, Mr. Delano is still urging Gen. Cowen for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but Secretary Boutwell has views of his own in regard to the matter which it may be difficult to overcome. The President still refuses to give out the official correspondence between himself and Secretary Cox, although what purports to be the reasons for the resignation are freely communicated at the White House. The President has, however, informed some of his official friends of the character of the correspondence, and it has thus become known to several that the issue was fairly presented in support of various reforms inaugurated in the Interior Department, and that the letter of acceptance evades them all on this account the President has been advised to withhold the correspondence. A somewhat embarrassing fact in connection with the charges brought by Chandler, as Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee, against Secretary Cox, has come to light. A vigorous assault was made upon the Secretary on the ground that he had appointed persons who were Democrats, and even Copperheads to office, and a particular case was flaxed upon as the most glaring of all. On referring to the list of recommendations it appears that the man in question had been recommended by one of the most prominent members of the Congressional Committee, namely—by Senator Wilson himself. It has long been perfectly understood that the course pursued by the Secretary of the Interior in making appointments has been to require indorsements of the Republican Senators and Representatives, and then send these candidates before the Board of Examiners and to appoint those who stood highest. This is a long majority of cases which have of late been made by the power for reasons which it has been declined to give. This is a fine boat, built in 1866, and cost eighty thousand dollars. She had on board twenty-four thousand bushels.

The Canal Story a Hoax.

The reported seizure of the St. Clair Flats Canal by the Canadian authorities is now understood here to be a canard. In the absence of General Comstock, who has charge of the construction of the works, General Comstock, who has charge of the construction of the works, General Comstock, who is now in Europe, Colonel Ludington of the War Department that the whole story is a hoax—that no difficulty could possibly arise, as the canal is entirely within American boundaries.

The Chief Justice Chase

Has been forbidden by his physicians to take his seat on the bench at the opening of the approaching term on the 30th inst. He has sent word, however, that he will return by the Monday first. His house here will be closed for the winter, and in the opinion of his friends he will not be able to resume work during the coming term.

Leave of Absence.

The President has issued an order granting all clerks employed in the Departments who belong to the Methodist denomination leave of absence during their forthcoming Methodist Conference, which is to be held in this city.

Not Entitled to Extra Pay.

The Secretary of War has decided that hospital stewards employed in the Departments at Washington during their terms of employment were not entitled to the extra pay which they claimed under the laws of Congress. The decision will be appealed from by the bring their case before the Court of Claims, and have employed A. G. Riddle to prosecute them.

WASHINGTON, October 18, 1870.

ASSESSOR MARK J. LEAMING.

The charges against Assessor Mark J. Leaming, of the Fifth District, Missouri, are, after a full investigation, deemed insufficient to justify his removal, and he is accordingly left to serve out his term.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments to-day: R. H. Ballinger, Postmaster at Verden, Illinois; Samuel D. Webster, of California, Surveyor of the Port of Stockton; Agents in Dakota; J. M. Washburne, of Dakota, agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte Agency; Wm. Browning, of Dakota, agent for Dakota, agent for the Ponca Indians in Dakota; Henry Livingston, of New York, agent for the Upper Missouri Indians at Crow Crow.

BIDS OPENED.

Bids were opened by General Dyer, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, to-day for 200,000 Springfield rifled muskets, new, and 110,000 old but serviceable; 40,000 new Enfield rifles 40,000 new and 30,000 second hand carbines. Bids thereon will be taken in a few days. The bids were opened in the most prominent gun makers in the country.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet held a protracted session to-day, lasting from 11 o'clock until after three, under consideration were of minor importance.

THE ST. CLAIR CANAL.

The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from the Secretary of State, to the effect that Canada it could not be ascertained that the St. Clair Canal had been seized by a Canadian force.

INDICTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Charles E. Filloon, late Assistant United States Treasurer's office, for embezzlement.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

The work of paving Pennsylvania avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury, commenced yesterday, and laborers are now removing the cobble stones. The avenue is divided into sections, which are to be laid with wood precisely with the Stowe, Robbins, Miller and Follansbee patent blocks.

NO MORE REMOVALS.

It has heretofore been the custom of Collectors of Customs in reporting for the removal of Deputies whose places they desired for successors. Secretary Boutwell having ascertained that many have been reported for removal on frivolous charges for the purpose of filling them, has notified Collectors that no keepers will be removed on charges of a trifling character hereafter, as he desires to retain experienced keepers in the important places.

CONSUL AT ST. THOMAS.

General Thomas Brady, of Indiana, has been appointed United States Consul at St. Thomas, and leaves to-night for that port via New York.

PRISON REFORM CONGRESS,

The Closing Session—Platform of Principles Adopted—Essay on Humanity in the Treatment of Criminals.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—To-day witnessed the close of the Prison Reform Congress, which has continued its sessions for an entire week without intermission. A statement of the interest with which it started.

The platform of principles, reported by the Business Committee, was again taken up and the remaining sections adopted, with a few unimportant changes.

Eight papers were read, of which two were from France, one from England, and one from Italy. Mr. Tallack, of London, communicated an essay on "Humanity in the Treatment of Criminals." He said that the tendency in the United States was to undue lenity—in England to undue severity. He instanced the latter in the following: Flogging for mere boys alive, from the mouths of cannon, and the murders committed by court martial in the West Indies, which he said displayed a ferocity which was a disgrace to the nineteenth century.

A Cleveland telegram says: The storm last night was the most severe of the season. The wind blew a hurricane from the northwest. Three vessels went ashore. The scow, G. W. Duncan, went upon the beach west of the piers. She is but little damaged, and can be pulled off when the weather changes. The scow of Mellen Blake went on the old Toledo Railroad pier, and is a perfect wreck. The tug and yacht sank. The scow Mary, of Detroit, went on the old Pittsburgh pier and went to pieces very soon. All on board were saved. It is now how many there were in the crew. Not less than six lives were lost by these disasters.

SEVERE STORM.

Loss of Life and Property on the Lakes.

PORT HOPE, ONT., October 18.—There was a terrific gale last night. Trees were torn up and thrown across the railway track, rending telegraph wires down for a considerable distance. The schooner Kate, with barley, was driven ashore near Coburg.

PORT COLBORNE, October 18.—The schooner Garibaldi, off Hamilton light, in trying to make the harbor in the gale this morning, missed the piers and drifted ashore, where she lies broadside on. The propeller City of Boston had to return, owing to the heavy sea, having shifted her deck load. A number of vessels which left yesterday also returned, unable to stand the gale. The captain of the propeller Champlain reports the steamer Ann Medora sunk above Long Point. A quantity of lumber came ashore, supposed to be the deck load of the vessel.

CHICAGO, October 18.—The steamer Orion, Capt. Carlin, of the Goodrich Line, running between this port and Grand Haven, Michigan, was wrecked in Grand Haven harbor this morning. Only a few persons were on board. The Orion attempted to leave Grand Haven Sunday morning at ten o'clock, but after running a full commlement of freight and passengers. Before getting out of the harbor she touched ground and soon lost steerage way. She then drifted rapidly, as the wind was blowing quite a strong gale. She soon struck the north pier, carrying away her wheel, and generally aground, and after struggling with the wind and waves till this morning, she went to pieces. The crew and passengers, 60 in all, were saved by the life-saving crew. The vessel was a total loss. The Orion was a fine boat, built in 1866, and cost eighty thousand dollars. She had on board twenty-four thousand bushels.

KINGSTON, ONT., October 18.—There was a violent snow storm on Lake Ontario last night, causing much damage to shipping. The telegraph line from Kingston to Prescott, Brockville, Carrick, opposite Kingston, the schooner Kate Robinson, with lumber, from Belleville to Oswego, and the barge Ontario, Light and Benedict, with lumber, from Belleville to Oswego, are on the rocks. It is feared one or several other steamers and vessels, were unable to make the harbor on account of the heavy sea.

A terrific gale of wind prevailed at Oswego all night yesterday, and much damage done to the shipping on the lake. Several vessels arrived with loss of canvas and deckloads. The schooner Mary Jane Spaulding, with barley, is ashore twelve miles up the lake.

A Cleveland telegram says: The storm last night was the most severe of the season. The wind blew a hurricane from the northwest. Three vessels went ashore. The scow, G. W. Duncan, went upon the beach west of the piers. She is but little damaged, and can be pulled off when the weather changes. The scow of Mellen Blake went on the old Toledo Railroad pier, and is a perfect wreck. The tug and yacht sank. The scow Mary, of Detroit, went on the old Pittsburgh pier and went to pieces very soon. All on board were saved. It is now how many there were in the crew. Not less than six lives were lost by these disasters.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Captain Edwin Tyler, of Milwaukee, shot himself yesterday morning, while temporarily insane.

Parker's flouring mills at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., were burned yesterday. Loss $100,000; insurance $40,000.

Martin Stevens, of California, was killed at Helena, Montana, Saturday, by falling into a shaft 65 feet deep.

Hon. William B. Mann, for whom a warrant was issued by the Mayor of Philadelphia as accessory to the shooting of John Nolan, at a meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats a few last, was taken before Judge Allison on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a full hearing was unconditionally discharged.

A convention of the four Methodist Conferences of Indiana was convened at Indianapolis yesterday. The State Convention of the temperance organizations met in the rooms of the Grand Council and Grand Chapter of the Masonic fraternity are in session there.

The remains of the late United States Minister Cogswell, and also those of Judge Thompson, South America, two years ago, were interred at Colombia, O., yesterday.

Governor Hayes, of Ohio, has appointed delegates to the Capital Removal Convention.

Twenty additional deaths from yellow fever are reported at Mobile.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the death of Nolan, in Philadelphia, rendered a verdict that he was shot by Crawford in self-defense. The prisoner was ordered to be discharged, but is held to answer for the verdict, and is held by Alderman Kerr. Crawford's friends procured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he will have a hearing on which was adjourned until to-day.

Dickey & Son's cotton and woolen mills in the Fifteenth ward, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday morning; loss $30,000.

The steamboat Lee leaves New Orleans Wednesday morning against the Natchez's time to Natchez.

The deaths from yellow fever at New Orleans on Monday were three.

A severe gale passed over Boston yesterday, doing no damage. At Concord, N. H., the gale uprooted trees and unroofed barns.

The Custom House officials at Boston claim to have discovered smuggling transactions amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars, and have commenced prosecutions against merchants. The allegations are that during 1869 there were smuggled into Boston very large quantities of gin, brandy, rum and whiskey, chiefly consigning a merchant by A. Hopkins, and that the defendants received, concealed, bought and sold the goods. The defendants are D. F. Mills, Samuel C. Lend, Jno J. Perry and one Hyson. All of them have been arrested and held in $5,000 bail each, except Hyson, and the others in $10,000 each for further appearance.

L. D. Bond, an old citizen of Brownsville, Tenn., was killed lastevening by a tinner named Frye, who shot him through the heart. Frye

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

THE telegraphic rumor of a treaty between China and Japan to expel foreigners, and otherwise engage in offensive operations against the outside "barbarians," is doubted. The Chinese have always considered that the Japanese were, in some sense, their vassals. For this reason it is improbable that the two peoples have entered upon a treaty in the condition of equal powers, or that the Japanese Government will engage in movements against the foreigners, which is in itself doubtful. The island empire acts more liberally toward outsiders, and encourages telegraphs, steamboats and railroads and their builders.

WHEN people at and below Cincinnati are compelled to pay forty or fifty cents a bushel, and even a higher price for coal, a healthy public sentiment will begin to manifest itself concerning obstructions to navigation by bridges. Such a state of things will surely happen if the proposed bridge at Cincinnati is built, and it may happen before. Some things can be done only with a heavy penalty, and destroying the navigation of great rivers is one of them. When rank injustice reaches their pockets people are apt to wake up. Gripes on the pocket are great awakeners to strict justice. It seems likely that when those who depend on the upper Ohio for fuel find that they can't get it, they can be depended on to make common cause against whatever stands between them and their supply. If Cincinnati or any other place will insist on bridging the river so as to practically destroy navigation, she should be looking around for her supply of fuel. If a bridge is better than the usual supply of coal at the usual rates, well and good. We feel confident that Pittsburgh can operate on that line as long as anybody. At any rate, we are willing to try the experiment, and let the people below report at their leisure how they like it. The potency of the argument, we suggest, is apparent.

THE Republicans of New York city will probably defeat their ticket in the State next month, as they have done at previous elections, through the ambition and corruption of the leaders. The effort to unite with the Young Democracy against Tammany, wherein lies the only hope for reform in municipal government, was defeated on Saturday night in the Republican Committee by the faction who are serving Tammany for fat sinecures. Without a fair vote in the city the State is lost, and the first step toward securing fair elections at present and in the future, lies in the defeat of the Tammany ring. The contest at the best must be close. Those now in power will not yield without a severe struggle, and there is to be one not only of ballot against ballot, but for the purity of elections. Attorney General ACKERMAN is reported to have said that he will enforce the Congressional election law if it takes one hundred thousand volunteers. Governor HOFFMAN declares that eminent jurists agree with him that this law is unconstitutional, and that as Executive of the State he must obey the State constitution. He will cause the militia of the city and State to be kept under arms, ready to resist with force any demonstration by Federal troops. Any United States Marshal or oldier, who hinders or obstructs the polling of votes, will be promptly arrested, tried and sentenced. It is evident that the city is on the eve of a terrible crisis.

RECENT French reports form no exception to bulletins from that quarter ever since the war began. Why French reports should be almost uniformly exaggerated, if not wholly false, while Prussian reports are as uniformly truthful, it is not necessary to speculate. Such, however, we believe to be pretty nearly the fact. While it is barely possible that the Prussians have not found the reduction of Paris a holiday undertaking, and are assailed in the rear by manifestations of discontent, while the French have won admiration, more by their heroic determination, however, than any positive achievements, when the truth comes out little is found in it calculated to lead us to expect any other termination than that which previous operations have foretold. Paris may be an elephant on Prussia's hands, but Prussia is probably equal to the management of the animal. Whether to shell or starve out the city appears to be the only question. The latter doubtless would be more in accordance with humanity, but the former would be strictly in accordance with the rules of warfare, and the legitimate result of a war of France's own making. In whatever light the question is viewed, it must be admitted that Prussia is at present the perfect "master of the situation," as she has been from the outset. Neither the exaggerated French reports, GARIBALDI'S speeches, nor the bulletins of the Provisional Government can change this.

PUBLIC sentiment in favor of an early revision of the State Constitution is gaining ground rapidly. The people begin to see that it is the only remedy for numberless abuses against which they have long remonstrated in vain. The press of the State is taking up and intelligently discussing the subject; and what is a little remarkable is the fact, that not one—that is, so far as we know—has ventured to oppose the great measure of Reform. From the Democratic party not much favor should be expected, though certain influential Democrats have declared in favor of a Convention. The CAMERON and COVODE politicians and the Democrats as a general thing will oppose it—openly or covertly, as best suits their purpose. Had Mr. COVODE'S committee early in the canvass declared openly and unmistakably for a convention and given the Republican party the benefit of the question, instead of strangling it, whereby notice was given that if politicians of that sort are to control there will be no reform, we venture to say the party would have reaped substantial benefits. In Allegheny county the Reformers drove them to inscribe Constitutional Reform on their banners in opposition to the CAMERON-COVODE policy, and the result is that one delegation stand pledged, over their own names and by the convention that nominated them, to the policy of reforming the Constitution. There would not be an hour's political life in the man who dared to violate this pledge. In Philadelphia a lively interest is taken by the Union League, and in different parts of the State the question is making encouraging progress.

OF all the diabolical conceptions of the human heart, that which prompts a man to deliberately wreck a railway passenger train is the most outrageously wicked. Within a comparatively short time two men have been tried and convicted for this offense in Ohio—one of whom has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and the other for ten years. Yesterday our dispatches reported the wrecking of a train on the Fort Wayne road, in the State of Indiana, by the removal of a rail, on Sunday night, by some miscreants, who had drawn out all the spikes and laid the rail in the middle of the track. By this act the life of every man, woman and child on the train was jeopordized, but fortunately all escaped save the engineer and the fireman, who were fatally injured. Of course this offense, legally considered, can be no less than murder—murder in its most aggravated form—wholesale slaughter, coolly and deliberately planned, without any of the palliating circumstances which surround most homicides. The man who is capable of conceiving and executing such a deed, or assisting in its execution, is unfit to be at large among men. It is to be hoped that the authorities of Indiana will promptly arrest and punish all those concerned in this latest railroad murder. We have passed through what seemed to be epidemics in elopements, robberies, arsons, suicides and murders—all terrible enough in themselves, but not to be compared to an epidemic in railway murders, such as might follow, were the spirit of malice to exert itself in that direction.

THE Philadelphia *Press* expresses the opinion "that but for the personal bravery of Mr. Mann the election returns would have been destroyed and our city forever disgraced, with perhaps a serious loss of life. If this is so it ought to be KNOWN. The Mayor has it in his power to give us the whole truth." Bravery and virtue will win!

THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE.

Orthodox England, a little more than a year ago, was greatly shocked by the election of Prof. HUXLEY to the Presidency of the British Association for the advancement of Science. To be placed in that seat is to be raised into the position of primate in the scientific world of England—and of America, too, we might say, as men of science on this side of the water naturally look up to the most important Association of the kind among people who use the English language. As Professor HUXLEY was generally believed to entertain opinions on several subjects apparently inconsistent with the teaching of revelation, his elevation to the sublime office, it was feared, would be understood as an indorsement of heterodoxy by the Association. It was also remembered that, on a memorable occasion when Professor HUXLEY and an eminent Bishop had come into collision, the savan had treated the Church of England with as small reverence as he had shown for its modern apostle. The Association having lately held its annual meeting in Liverpool, Professor HUXLEY delivered the usual opening address. Those who expected and those who feared that he would use the opportunity for the assertion of opinions offensive to his ecclesiastical hearers, were both disappointed. The *Guardian*, the chief newspaper organ of the Church of England, is happy in his reticence, confessing that "it breathes freely now that Prof. HUXLEY has spoken, and has pointed no scientific mitrailleuse against the bishops"—language which reminds us of the fact that sneers and objurgatory flings at the clergy have long been features of the controversy between science and religion in England. In Germany also, and, indeed, wherever the Church is connected with the State by law, for a good many years now, the professors of science have been compelled to combat the pretension of ecclesiastics to limit and regulate their researches. To some of the men of science this necessity has evidently been a very painful grievance, to which they have submitted with reluctance; while others have vastly enjoyed the battle which, it seemed to them, they could not help fighting. To the latter class Prof. HUXLEY is supposed to belong. Whatever his profession or business he would have been a polemic. His neglect to use the late occasion in Liverpool to deal the church a blow under circumstances which would have added to its force, may be justly regarded as confirmation of the pacific professions so often made by the scientists. They have constantly affirmed that they did not seek for controversy with the clergy or with any one on religious subjects, but on the contrary regarded the necessity of engaging in it as a disagreeable interruption of their proper pursuits. They must, however, contend for the right of following investigation to its results and of publishing their conclusions, with whatever disgust to individuals. In other words, they felt bound to do battle for the freedom of science. The claims of the professors in this respect having been at last recognized as established in England by the action of the Association, and its indorsement by public opinion, the warfare on the part of the men of science is perhaps to cease. Professor HUXLEY may have no more arrows for the Bishops. Though it is doubtless natural for the clergy of the establishment as teachers of religion paid by the State, to show their prowess against all assailants, real or imaginary, the effects of their warfare against science strikingly exemplify the evils of mere zeal without knowledge. Salaried by the government for the purpose of defending religion, they feel the duty, at any rate the desire, to put down whatever they suspect to be its enemies, and if they happen to possess the weapons needful in the combat, there is a great temptation to use such weapons as they do possess and to denounce when they cannot refute. In England the consequences have been evil in the extreme. The persons reviled and denounced, under intolerable provocations, return the compliment, or are led to despise religion in scorn for its champions. Not less grievous is the mischief done to the uninstructed laity by pulpit denunciations against the professors of science. They work injury in several ways, but, perhaps, chiefly, while the alarm or wrath of the preacher may lead his hearers to attach peculiar importance to the infidelity, real or alleged, of the person whose views are denounced. They are very likely to take it for granted or at least to suspect that infidelity, alleged to be founded on science, must be rather deeply and solidly grounded, profound wisdom after all. The fact, however, we suppose to be that a large proportion of the men of science who are commonly assumed to be infidels are men who have never studied the subject of religion at all. They are so ignorant of the grounds upon which a thoughtful man becomes a Christian that, in a candid moment, they would earnestly renounce any right to a judgment upon them without further inquiry. Entirely occupied with the investigation of natural phenomena to the exclusion of religious inquiry, they announce the results of their investigations without a thought of the religious relations of the discovery. And with respect even to the class of English scientific men who avow sceptical or undecided opinions it would probably be a mistake to assume that many of them have studied the Bible with much attention. Yet these are the men whose judgment of religion the people are led to consider important by the manner in which they are assailed by many clergymen. Upon the whole, the mode in which the controversy to which we refer has been carried on in England proves that an established Church is not a good defense against scientific unbelief.

Evening Leader.

To the already rather extended list of Pittsburgh dailies was added another yesterday, with the above title. Its appearance is in its favor, and in every respect the initial number gives promise of success on merit. The remarks of the editor on the removal of Secretary Cox afford gratifying evidence of his independence and good judgment, and we make the following quotation as another indication of public opinion:

"The acceptance by President Grant of Secretary Cox's resignation is one of the weakest acts of this administration, and some of the people will consider that quite a strong expression. The reason Cox offered his resignation was that "certain Pennsylvania politicians"—to wit: the Cameronian clan—made a demand upon him; and the reason he refused to sade was made was because Cox refused to enforce the "tax" for party purposes which had been levied upon his clerks and officials, by threatening to remove them if they did not pay it."

We welcome the *Leader* to the field of journalism and wish it success.

THE part played by the Prohibitionists of Ohio in defeating Republican candidates on county, and perhaps Congressional tickets, will be more fully set forth when the complete returns are published. One thing is certain, however, that their independent political action has gained them no offices or votes, and has only proved damaging to the party that has put upon the Ohio statute books as stringent a prohibition law as any State enjoys. That this law has not been enforced, is more the fault of the public opinion, which has generally failed to second the courts in their efforts to punish violations. With these notable achievements of their Ohio brethren as example, the Massachusetts Prohibitionists are going the whole ticket on independent action, not disputing that they can help themselves but little, while doing great serve for the Democracy. The Republican State Convention at Worcester passed stronger prohibition resolutions than the Prohibitionists' Convention, and the Republican candidates are not charged with inconsistency with their platform, yet the nomination of Independent Prohibition candidates continues. In the Third District they have just nominated Henry D. Cushing for Congress, though it was declared in their Convention that this would defeat the Republican candidate, Hon. Ginery Twitchell, who is a Prohibitionist. In 1868 Twitchell had 1,974 against 6,892 for the Democratic candidate.

ON Sunday evening the Rev. J. D. Fulton, between whom and Theodore Tilton a difficulty now exists, defended himself in Tremont Temple, Boston. He declared that the only time in his life that he ever preached in Dr. Armitage's church in New York was on the evening of his return from Europe, when two of his church members accompanied him to church, and a leading clergyman accompanied the three back to their hotel after service. He further declared that on Saturday, in company with Rev. T. L. Cuyler and two other clergymen, he called on Mr. Tilton, who took him to the *Independent* office and introduced him to the prominent citizen who charged him, Fulton, with drinking lager beer in the Brewery on Sunday night. This principal witness for Tilton proved to have once been a companion of Fulton in a Michigan University, and dated the offending beer-bibbing in 1855. This, Mr. Fulton said, carried him back fifteen years, when he lived in St. Louis. The "Merchant" said he had only told the matter in a joke, and did not expect such a sensation over it. Mr. Fulton then told Mr. Tilton that the whole story was false, and that he would not have the libel suit prosecuted, for it was needless, Mr. Tilton now has the floor.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

After spending $11,000,000 upon a new Court House, the New York Dogberrys find that there are not court rooms enough in it, and that they are but little better off than before the building was begun.

The total number of permanently documented tonnage of the United States, June 30, 1870, was 28,198, representing a tonnage of 5,946,150. Of these vessels, there were of sailing vessels, 16,995, with a tonnage of 2,135,398.67; steamers, 3,341, and 1,015,675.43 tons; and unrigged, 7,802, with 795,805.64 tons. This shows an increase in the permanently documented tonnage of the United States since June 30, 1869, of 1,745 vessels, and 201,830.64 tons. The increase in sailing vessels over 1869 is 250 vessels, and 60,457.58 tons, and the increase in the unrigged vessels is 1,514 vessels, and 172,313.61 tons. There is a decrease in steamers of twenty vessels, and 30,940.55 tons.

Newfoundland has 146,536 population, scattered in fishing settlements along a thousand miles of coast.

The Roman Catholic church is making great progress among the negroes of the South. It is estimated that since the rebellion several hundred thousand negroes have joined. Somehow or other an idea prevailed at the South during the rebellion that the Catholic Church was more or less friendly to that cause. For this reason this denomination has received large accessions from some of the most prominent families of the South. A gentleman who has lately traveled through the South states that large and liberal arrangements are being made by the church to profit by the feeling which exists alike among the whites and the negroes to extend its domain in that section.

A movement is on foot in Mexico to connect the telegraph system of that country with that of the U. S. At this present writing it would yield a revenue sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on investment, and leave a profit of six or seven millions per annum.

Those who claim to know state that there is about four million dollars worth of property, in private hands, in Texas, that really belongs or belonged to the late Confederate States Government. It is urged that this property should be seized and turned over to the United States.

Several cases of fraudulent census returns, apparently made to gain increased pay, have been discovered. The first to be investigated is that of an Assistant Marshal in Virginia.

At the San Francisco Academy of Sciences there have been exhibited specimens of animals preserved by the use of carbonic acid. The contents of the abdomen have been removed and the cavity filled with cotton soaked in fluid carbonic acid, reduced with alcohol at 95. It was stated that the liquid evaporates and permeates every particle of the tissues, and even preserves the brain. The body dries, becomes very light, and decomposition is arrested. It is believed that this principle is a preservative substance used in embalming the mummies of Egypt, was carbonic acid in the crude state.

Another tunnel under Lake Michigan is to be built by the Chicago Board of Public Works. It will be built within fifty feet of the present tunnel, and will extend two miles out under the lake. The internal diameter of the tunnel will be seven feet two inches from top to bottom, and just seven feet from side to side.

According to Professor Dove, of Berlin, any abnormally low temperature in Europe, travels from the east to the west, while any subsequently abnormally high temperature moves from west to east. It is said that these generalizations have been verified by observations extending over almost the whole of Europe, and a large portion of the United States of America.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: The displays of the present year have been unusually brilliant and numerous. The average number per year, in this latitude, is about forty, and we have already witnessed fully fifty in 1870, with one-fifth part of the year yet to hear from. The greater frequency is coincident with the more abundant exhibition of the sun spots, of which we have already written several times in these columns. The unusual electrical convulsions in the solar atmosphere are reciprocated by similar electrical disturbances in our own, and our magnetic currents are violently perfubed with every new evidence of a mineral outbreak in the solar photosphere.

In a recent case tried in the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in which one Wm. P. Woodward sued the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for injuries to his wife received on the road, resulting in her death, and died before the case came to trial, the court decided that the case could be prosecuted only for the person next of kin *at the time the injuries were received*; and that after his death damages could not be recovered for his or her child, which could, however, have brought an action had the father been dead before the accident.

"To Providence and Way Stations" was the inscription on a sign placed over the door at Trinity College, Hartford, lately. It was stolen from the railroad depot.

The Missouri Legislature has just located a State Female College at Columbia, with a local subscription of $67,500.

Providence is to have its street lamps lighted and extinguished by electricity.

A medical journal in New York has made the discovery that half the diseases which afflict modern humanity are to be attributed to carpets. The writer asserts that carpeted rooms constantly compiled countless millions of parti-cles of hair, cuticle, epithelium, ovules, fungi and other organic matter, which, set in motion by the trailing skirts of the women, make the air alive with infection, and fill our nostrils and lungs with the seeds of everything horrible.

It may be that our system of directing letters is wrong, and that we ought to reverse the order, putting the State first, as the last in the item to be looked at, then the city, then the street, and finally the name of the person it is written to. This, it is said, classifies the direction in the order in which the postoffice attends to it.

The Papal Treasury had a public debt of 460,000,000 francs in gold in 1865, and was unable to pay the interest. No report has since been published, so that probably no better showing could be made, a fact that will inconvenience the Italians if they should assume the debt.

An appeal for money wherewith to build the National Lincoln Monument at Washington, D. C., declares that while the most elaborate monument in Europe is forty-five feet in height, has four equestrian life-size statues, and but one colossal figure, the "National Lincoln Monument" is to be seventy feet in height, with six equestrian and thirty-one pedestrian statues of colossal size, the least nine feet in height, while the figure of Lincoln, standing in a sitting posture, measures full twelve feet.

PAPAL Zouaves who went from Canada to assist the Pope in maintaining his authority are returning home, and the French are recruiting their ranks of those who are in the same service, but are wanted no more. It is a small item that records the disbanding of the Pope's forces, but there is a special meaning in it nevertheless.

PERSONAL.

A Bostonian has given King William an American gold pen, which he has promised to sign the treaty of peace with.

Apropos of the recent celebrations of the landing of Columbus in America, the glory is now claimed for the Irish, on the assumption that Patrician Maguirus, the first man of the expedition to actually touch the shore, was Paddy Maguire.

The story of Charlotte Cushman's ill health is contradicted by later letters from her, which state that she will sail from Liverpool for America on the 25th. She has just supplemented her previous presents of a statuette to the Boston Music Hall by the gift of busts of Gluck and Mendelssohn by the Danish sculptor, Wm. Malhieu.

Mr. Hughes looks precisely like his pictures, and talks not at all like an Englishman.

Bismarck's dislike of W. H. Russell, the famous correspondent of the London *Times*, is not of recent date. A few weeks after the battle of Sadowa, in 1866, he told the English Ambassador, that, in his opinion, Captain Hozier, who wrote up the events of that eventful campaign for the *Thunderer*, was ten times more talented and better qualified for the position of war correspondent than Russell, who always added fictions, and gross fictions at that, to what he really saw on the field of battle. Ever since then, Russell has "written down" Bismarck, and the latter has free opportunity to treat him in the same manner.

General Hooker is in Washington. He still suffers some from the attack of paralysis with which he was afflicted some years ago, but his general health is good, and he never looked better or seemed in better spirits than when he drove through the city.

A beggar, ninety-one years of age, who has been known for many years about the streets of St. Louis, has fallen heir to the Caruthers estate, at Portland, Oregon, which is estimated to be worth $500,000. The original owner of the property used to be known among trappers as "Wrestling Joe."

Rev. T. T. Kendrick, a Methodist minister, in New York, on Sunday evening last preached on the rather novel subject of "Courtship and the principles which should govern young men," in the course of which he repeated any amount of good advice, expressing the opinion, regarding young ladies, that the frivolous, dictatorial, idle, extravagant and dallying should be avoided with sedulous care, for she who is either of these would not be united for constant companionship, and would render her home discontented and miserable.

Count Bismarck recently referred to the ignorance of foreign languages so widely spread in French diplomatists. An amusing instance of it is mentioned in the German papers. Previous to the opening of the North German Reichstag a year or two ago, a diplomatic dinner was given in Berlin. "Will the speech from the throne be in French?" was asked the attache of the French embassy. "Certainly not," was the reply of his amused neighbor; "how could a French speech from the throne be possible in Berlin?" "Oh," answered the attache, "there would be nothing so very strange about it. I assure you, I was myself present in Washington when the President opened Congress by a message in English."

A meeting of the ultra orthodox members of Plymouth Church is promised to deliberate upon Mr. Beecher's recent heterodoxy utterances.

Commissioner Brunot urged the Sioux to accept of teachers among them, but Red Cloud replied that as long as they could roam on the buffalo it would be of no use to have schools.

The Boston *Advertiser* states that it appears now that all the present Massachusetts Representatives will be renominated, and mostly supported at the polls. In the Boston districts there is the best of feeling, and both Mr. Hooper and Mr. Twitchell would be returned, if the election were to take place to-day, by majorities quite as large as they have been in the habit of receiving—which is sufficient for all practical purposes.

THE MEMORIAL FUND.

Jefferson College—Is it Extinct?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A few days since I received a couple of circulars emanating from the friends of Jefferson College, purporting to give a brief statement of the present litigation between that college and the college now located at Washington, Pa., and other matters which invite attention. Being an alumnus of Jefferson college, and feeling a deep interest in my "Alma Mater," I was pleased to be informed that the friends of the "oldest college west of the mountains" let no opportunity pass to assert her rights and to state her true position.

Although at present a heavy cloud hangs over her, she still looks forward to the gleams of bright sunshine which one of these days will break forth.

Knowing that all her Alumni and contributors feel the same interest in Jefferson College that I do, I ask some space in the columns of the COMMERCIAL to make known some of the facts set forth in the circulars I have received. From these circulars we learn that the college is still engaged in litigation. Three equity cases are now pending in the United States Supreme Court, and are expected to be argued at the next whiter term of that Court. I make bold to say that these cases that the friends of Jefferson College have been led to believe that all legal difficulties have been removed may know that such *is not the fact*. The legal position of the college seems to me to be inconvertible, in this, that it was founded "for the Impairing of the obligation of contracts." Whatever may be said to the contrary, the present college at Washington rests upon an uncertain foundation, and yet her friends are now calling upon the people to contribute for its support, as if her status did not depend on "the glorious uncertainties of the law." They even ask the Church to help them erect a building on this unsure foundation, and say that "it sanil be for a memorial."

They *are so rich* that they can afford to abandon all the Jefferson buildings at Canonsburg, which for college purposes are worth at least $200,000, and yet they *are so poor* that they come for aid to the church which is already overburdened with more charitable applications than she can possibly fill.

"Is Washington and Jefferson College entitled to aid from the Memorial Fund?" is a question that is asked in one of the circulars now before me, and from what it says about this college, I would answer that *it is not*. The facts it gives are these: Washington and Jefferson College is not a chartered institution in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and hence does not meet one of the essential requirement of its General Assembly. The Board of Trustees is a close corporation. It is not under the control of any of our ecclesiastical bodies. It has been asserted by the President of the College and the Vice-President of the Board of Trustees that *the college is not sectarian*.

It cannot be made a denominational institution so long as the wishes and intentions of many of its founders, donors and patrons are respected.

It appears from the circular referred to that the citizens of Washington have not paid either principal or interest of the $60,000, which is now and a half against them by suit, and that the College would be located in their town. They are very wisely waiting to hear the decision of the United States Court respecting the college cases now pending there. Will the Church be less wise than they? From what I have lately learned about the condition of Jefferson College, my "Alma Mater," I would say to all her sons, "Be of good cheer," "she is not dead, but sleeth," and I cannot help but hope that she will soon awake out of her sleep and arise to take her once high and honorable position among the colleges of our land.

AN ALUMNUS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 18, 1870.

STATE NEWS.

E. H. Branch, of Lancaster, has sold the *Father Abraham* newspaper to D. C. Haverstick, who will continue its publication.

The Avondale relief fund amounts to $145,-318 94. During the past year seventy-seven widows have been paid $200 each, and one hundred and sixty others, widows and children, $100 each.

At the end of the present year Philadelphia will have 100,000 houses supplied with water, and there will be 30,000 private baths, 12,000 closets and nearly 20,000 wash paves.

There were two hundred and twenty-nine deaths in Philadelphia last week, against two hundred and thirty-eight the previous week.

Mrs. Wm. Savidge, of Turbotville, Northumberland county, was burned so badly on the night of the 10th instant, while attempting to extinguish a blazing oil lamp, that she died the next morning. Her husband and two children were also severely burned.

The Greene County Fair has been postponed until Thursday and Friday of this week.

The Uniontown *Genius* is informed that the new furnace at Dunbar is completed, and was fired up last week, making a run on Sunday with complete success. It is one one of the largest blast furnaces ever constructed in this country, modeled after the Cleveland English furnace. The new engine is the most perfect blast engine that has ever left Pittsburgh, and was built by Robinson, Rea & Co., of that city. The coke drying kiln is also completed and in operation, a tram road built to their own coal and limestone, and everything in shape for a daily run of from twenty-five to thirty tons per day.

The assessment of real estate in Chester county is $50,000,000, of personal property $14,286,-750; county debt $681,972.

The tobacco crop of Lancaster county, which is the largest in quality and the largest average growth ever raised in the county, is now being rapidly bought by packers, principally from New York and Philadelphia.

Major Justus Steinberger, Paymaster U. S. A., a native of Montgomery county, was thrown from his horse at Helena, Montana, one day last week, and so seriously injured that he died the next morning.

Joseph Spangler, of Stone Creek, Somerset county, after quite an animated contest, one day last week, succeeded in killing two large porcupines.

Martha Way died at the residence of her son-in-law, John Broomall, in Upper Oxford township, Chester county, on the 8th instant, aged ninety seven years, eleven months and nineteen days. She was a minister in the Society of Friends for more than fifty years. She was the mother of thirteen children, four of whom survive her. She leaves in all one hundred and seventy descendants, one hundred and thirty of whom are living. In the latter number are included five great great grandchildren.

Mrs. C. Flagg, of Lancaster, aged sixty-five years, was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. She was about the house attending to her duties an hour or so before her death was discovered.

The brewing business of Philadelphia represents over $10,000,000.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: The surveys on the new railroad to Fairchance, under the supervision of the well known and experienced engineer, Mr. N. A. Hulse, chief engineer of the Western Union Line, are being rapidly continued. A full account of the route, together with a description of the country, through which they extend, will be duly given.

Charles Henry Greenert, of Jefferson township Butler county, committed suicide on the 10th inst., while laboring under temporary mental derangement.

Chester county has one hundred and fifty-seven church edifices, which are valued at $975,000. They have a seating capacity of 52,803.

David Klingensmith, of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, was found lying dead in a field near his residence on Wednesday morning of last week.

A lady living in Troy, aged sixty-five years who has been married forty years, recently become a mother for the first time.

Sarah Frisly, a colored woman, of West Chester, recently had triplets—all girls and all doing well.

Uniontown has ten churches, with a membership of 1,199. The population of the place is 2,500, so nearly half the people are church members.

There were rafted out of the Susquehanna boom from January 1st to October 10th, 928,825 logs, or 190,374,810 feet board measure.

Forty-five secret organizations exist in Harrisburg.

A new hotel on a large scale is projected in Easton, and $45,000 subscribed for the purpose.

The population of Lancaster is 20,161.

Four hundred and fifty eels were lately caught in a fish basket in Juniata county.

One fifth of the population of Shippensburg is composed of school children.

There is a Moravian Church at Centerville, Lancaster county, which was built in the year 1755. It is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Judge John M. Read, of the Supreme Court, has written a letter to the Board of Health of Aldermen of Philadelphia, requesting that in future some other place of meeting will be selected for the Reform Judges as by the rowdyism attending the two last meetings he was compelled to adjourn court.

Robert Jackson, of Philadelphia, wanted to commit suicide last Sunday, so he broke up his gold watch-chain and loaded his revolver with the fragments. He fired the precious metal into his head, and is now lying at the hospital in a critical condition.

The colored people of Titusville have procured a charter for organizing a Lodge of Good Templars.

Danville is to have a co-operative rolling-mill.

Republican coons and Democratic roosters appear in all our country exchanges.

As a loaded coal train was passing down the Reading Railroad, on Thursday evening, near Port Clinton, the rear car accidently dumped and precipitated Patrick Ward, the conductor, and Peter Smoltize, the hind brakesman, through the bottom of the car. Ward had one foot, and Smoltize both legs taken off, and also received internal injuries. The conductor succeeded in crawling off the track, but the brakesman was so severely injured that he could not help himself. Another train soon came along, and the engine and some thirty cars passed over him before the train could be stopped.

On the evening of the 10th instant, Isaac Boyer, of Freeburg, Snyder county, started to cross the street with a bucket of water, when he suddenly fell and expired instantly. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Great excitement was created in Tionesta last week by the reported discovery of a silver mine. The lucky individual making the discovery refuses to divulge his secret as to the locality.

The Northeastern District Convention of Good Templars will convene in Corry to-day, and continue until Friday. The district includes Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren counties.

Mr. J. Miller has sold the Greenville *Argus* to Mr. W. F. Chalfant. The latter was formerly publisher of the Meadville *Journal*, and subsequently owned a half interest in the Meadville *Republican*.

The silver wedding of J. and M. Horton occurred at their home in Sugar Grove, Warren county, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst.

The woods in the vicinity of Titusville are said to be unusually full of wild game.

THE REMOVAL OF SECRETARY COX.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The report, which we were at first inclined to discredit, that Secretary Cox has resigned his position, at the instance of a few disreputable politicians, who insisted on their right to levy taxes on the clerks in the Interior Department for party purposes, turns out to be true. For the first time in our national history, and, let us hope, for the last, a Cabinet officer has been compelled to yield his place because he would not allow it to be turned into a sponging house. Cameron and Chandler, who are said to have been at the head of Mr. Cox's pursuers, are a pair of high political bummers. In point of usefulness to the party, to say nothing of any other species of usefulness, they are not for a moment to be compared with the quiet, industrious, and high-principled Secretary of the Interior. No sagacious political manager would swap the latter for the two former. Both Cameron and Chandler have been skillful and fortunate in navigating the political current so as to keep in good places themselves, but neither of them never added to the party strength one vote more than he repelled. In accomplishing the removal of Secretary Cox, for the reasons alleged, they have done both the party and the President the greatest possible injury. Cameron nearly ruined one Republican administration, in the short space of nine months, and he will ruin any other that he is allowed to have any influence with.

The common and uncontradicted rumor is that the Republican Congressional Committee, an expensive and useless organization in Washington City, attempted to levy, and did levy, upon each clerk and underling in the public service, a tax proportioned to their salaries, for political purposes. The same subordinate has been to invite them to subscribe and pay what they felt able to, but in no case has an assessment been made out in such way as to involve a threat that they would be discharged if they did not pay. Most of these clerks have hard work to make both ends meet. Washington is an expensive place to live in, promotions are slow and uncertain, the greater number have families to support, and on the whole a more pitiable set of dependents cannot be found on the face of the earth. A goodly number of them are democrats, having come down from former administrations, being regarded as indispensable to the efficient operation of the departments. An attempt was made to assess these poor devils *en masse*, to draw a round sum out of them to pay for printing vast numbers of vapid speeches which nobody reads, and circulars to editors which nobody publishes. Justice requires us to say that, since it became the fashion to have a Congressional Campaign Committee, we have never heard or known of one so inefficient as the present one, in every respect, except that of collecting tithes. Secretary Cox would have been justified in refusing them permission to assess his clerks, on the score of wastefulness, if for no other reason. But he put his opposition on the ground that it was wrong and indecorous to levy a tax upon public employees for any other than a public purpose. Hold this sentiment up before the American people, and see how many of them will stand by the Secretary of the Interior, and how many will range themselves with his persecutors?

What influence or argument the politicians who pounced upon Secretary Cox brought to bear upon the President to procure his removal, we cannot conceive. It is quite improbable that Mr. Cox would have relired at such a crisis, unless it had been intimated by his chief that his resignation would be accepted. General Grant is not the man to throw over his subalterns, except in the direst emergency. We suppose that Cameron, Chandler, and the rest of their kidney, called on the President, and told him that, if he did not put out this insubordinate Secretary of the Interior, they would bring their States up against him in the next nominating convention. That is the usual resort and last argument of the political bummer, and the less likely he is to control his State delegation, the more freely, as a general thing, will he claim the power to do so.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

General Cox is not a man ambitious to have his own way unless he is sure his own way is the right way; and before coming to that conclusion, no man charged with public affairs could be more eager to learn, and more patient in listening where advice is to be imparted or information gained. It is a suspicious circumstance that he should have opposed to his way two such men as Zack. Chandler and Simon Cameron, the one name symbolic of noisy and drunken declamation, and the other of cunning and corruption. If the President has a new way to their solicitations to get rid of General Cox, he does not consult his own reputation with the people, nor fulfill the pledges made when he entered upon the duties of his high office.

THE BRIDGE CONSPIRACY.

The Interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad is to Lengthen the Spans of the Newport Bridge.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday, in an editorial article upon the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, upholds the river interest with new arguments that may have some weight with the railroad companies. The story of the structure is given, detailing the secrecy with which the plans were formed, and the accidental discovery that the bridge does not meet the legal requirements, and the conclusion is drawn that "the engineer of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who furnished the bridge plan, was either wholly ignorant of the conditions of Ohio river navigation, or he meant to destroy it. But the appearance is that of a conspiracy."

But is there any probability of the success of this conspiracy? What shall we think of the capacity of the management of a great property which makes a structure of so little to the public interest that it dare not have the plan known? When the first high water reveals the fact that navigation is stopped, is it likely that this structure will stand, which a couple of spans will destroy in five minutes? The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central had better look to their prospects, and if they deems when their property has fallen into such management as this would indicate.

We are defending the interests of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, which is being sacrificed by some person or persons in the management, and we presume that this has been done without the knowledge of the Board of Directors, even if it has not been misrepresented to the principal managers of the company. They who contrived this conspiracy against the public interest would naturally practice the same treacherous course toward the company whose property they were placing in jeopardy. But the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central should know now that the bridge into which a million or more of their capital is being put will not stand, and that the first high water will show that more than two thirds of their investment is sunk.

The great transportation of the Ohio river is carried on by tows, which will be wholly stopped by limitation to a slideway but one hundred feet wide. The cost and danger of landing and breaking up such tows in a rapid river, and taking the barges through singly, and then making up the tow again, would be so great as to destroy this mode of transportation, even if such a passage were practicable for single craft.

Thus we shall have not merely an obstruction to tows and a partial impediment to steamboats, but an absolute stoppage of navigation. Our citizens will wake up to this fact in due time; but it is for the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to consider it now, for any honest engineer who knows the conditions of our river navigation will inform them that their bridge will stop it. And they must know that their bridge will not stand twenty-four hours after this effect shall have been realized. It will not be a case of protracted litigation, but of the prompt abatement of a nuisance.

THE earnings of fifteen leading western railroads from January 1st to October 1st, show an increase in the aggregate, though a falling off in individual roads over the same period for 1869. The aggregates are $60,787,360 in 1870, against $48,755,675. Of the total of about $12,-000,000, a large share is from the Pacific roads, especially from extraordinary gain by the Central Pacific Railroad, which shows the enormous increase of about fifty per cent, compared with last year, the figures this year being $6,142,707 against $4,086,591 in 1869. The significant statement is made that the great gain in actual profits, however, made by all the railroads in the country, is in the decrease of operating expenses.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY is said to have been one of the foremost in driving General Cox out of the Cabinet, and was first to know that the conspiracy had succeeded. His name is also conspicuous in the rumors about Cabinet changes. More is the pity.

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Arrest, Cure or Prevent Mercurial Salivation, Inflammation of the Throat, Croup, Quinsy, Scurvy, and all Depressing Affections, giving a fine arterial color to the Blood.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 18, 1870.

The demand for money to-day was above the average during the past week. Applications at the regular bank boards are fully up to their loanable means, and outside operations through the brokers in negotiating paper, represent a better class, in many instances, of borrowers who fail to obtain in the regular way as much money as they need. Higher rates are obtained latterly for money on good paper, and will find that investors can place all their spare balances at good round rates of discount.

—Local stocks are more active. Many holders are ready to employ the money in those stocks more profitably than holding them in regular branches of business.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds '68	108½	108½	108½
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	112½	112½	112½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¾
Union Pacific Railway	85
Central Pacific Railway	92
Currency Sixes	115½

—The power of the bull eclipses over the stock market, says the *Tribune* of yesterday, has been fully demonstrated during the week. A temporary demand for money has for them no real significance, and excites no apprehension. It is too well understood now, that without the aid of the Treasury in contracting the currency no real or permanent tightness in money can be expected. The cooler heads think this a very unhealthy state of the stock market, but argue that nothing short of a return to specie payments can prevent fluctuations in stock speculations. The bears may growl, and may have reason on their side, but they are powerless, and since it is that speculations for a fall are practically abandoned, except by the few who are courageous or obstinate enough to contend against overwhelming odds. The intrinsic value of the stock has perhaps little to do with the question in this point of view. It is in vain to say that a railway earning five, four, or three per cent. upon its market value, or that its net earnings are less than a dividend on the principle owned at the great bulk of the stock, and are able to hold it, choose to fix its value at that figure. The fact undeniable that when the powerful bull cliques choose to put up the market they can do it, temporarily; when they choose to buy the market stagnates, and when they sell it declines. The movement in Western Union has caused much surprise in certain quarters, and long been believed that a "pool" was forming to raise the price, but the stock was offered rather unwieldy, and the task of handling 60,000 shares of a company which had but lately passed a dividend seemed to be one of more than ordinary difficulty. The election of directors solved the mystery, and the stock became aware that a strong money power is engaged in the movement. Its brisk demand has therefore run up for the stock, even at the comparatively high prices, and the shorts have hastened to cover, in view of the possibly still higher prices. The great success of this and other combinations will doubtless stimulate other movements; and already we hear inquiries in regard to this or that stock which has not been touched by the clique mania.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
October 18, 1870.						
C. & H.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Del. Scrip	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	100¾
Harlem	135¾	135	135			
Mich. Cent.	113¾	113¾	113¾			
Lakeshore	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ill. Cent.	136	136				
Cleve. & P.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
C. & N. W.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do pref'd.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	89¾
Rock Isl.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	111¾
St. Paul	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Do pref'd.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82
Wabash	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Do pref'd.	73					
Fort Wayne	99	99				
Ohio and Miss.	34	33¾				
Pacific Mail	46	45¾				
Adams Express	67¾	67¾				
Gold	113¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—At the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day the closing bids for the most active stocks were as follows:

Pennsylvania Central	99¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	35½
Catawissa preferred	38½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	44½

—JAMES W. KENNEY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, October 18, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather continues clear and pleasant, with slight indications of rain; but as Indian Summer is supposed to have put in an appearance, the long wished for "moving of the waters," in the shape of a "flood" or coal fleet rise, may be delayed for weeks. But it will come in due time, and those most interested must cultivate a little patience. With regard to the general features of the market, we have not a single change to note. All classes of dealers report a fair trade demand and add that country dealers are coming in and purchasing freely. And why not? Where else should they go? Are not Pittsburgh merchants fully prepared to supply the wants of the retail trade at terms as favorable as the eastern cities, whilst the purchaser saves the expense of the trip to New York or Philadelphia. Flour is quiet and unchanged. Receipts since our last 15 bbls. Groceries are without an active local demand. In bacon and provisions there is no change—stock light, prices firm and trade fair.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices have undergone no quotable changes. The leading houses report Soda Ash, refined, 3c. ₩ cwt.; 3½@4c; common, 4@4½ ₩ cwt. Potash, 7@7½c. Pearls, 9@9½c ₩ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are increasing. Prices, however, have undergone no change. We note regular transactions at 70@80c ₩ gallon.

APPLES—We have no change to note in prices. Receipts 44 bbls., and the market is well supplied, and demand fair. Sales are regularly made at $2@2 50 for fair to medium, and $3@3 25 for choice lots. The principal inquiry was for the latter.

BUTTER—Butter, by wagon, is arriving more freely and the quality is improving. Receipts 15 packages. The current rates for fresh roll were 20@25c; common and medium kinds were dull; prices very uncertain.

LARD—Prime leaf, in tierces, 16@c; in kegs, 18c; in buckets, 18@18½c. Beef tongues $8 00 ₩ dozen.

FISH—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the leading houses report a fair business doing at the following: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $25 50 ₩ bbl; No. 1 bs, $20@20 25; No. 2 shore medium, $16; large $18 50; in half bbls 90 cents additional; in kits—No. 1 $3 10; No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₩ bbl; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $6@7. Lake Shore $5 00 ₩ half bbl.

BEANS, COAL—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are offered at 65c per B, extreme rates.

FEED—Nothing in the way of change worthy of notice; prices are firm and unchanged, and business reported generally fair.

Bran 80@85 00 ₩ cwt; seconds $1 05; middlings $2 00 ₩ cwt; shorts $1 ₩ cwt; 2½@3c ₩ lb ewt; chopped corn and oats $1 80@1 90 ₩ cwt; red corn meal 1½c ₩ bush; screenings $1 ₩ cwt.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of splint coal at 9@9½c ₩ bush, by the load.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales to-day. Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@24c ₩ lb for new crop.

TURNIPS—New crop coming in freely and selling at 35@40 ₩ bush.

WHISKY—Prices firm and unchanged, with a fair demand. Highwines 25c ₩ gallon, rectified 25c; proof do $1 05; straight rye whisky $1 75@2 00@2 05, as per age and quality.

SODA—In kegs 8c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, 4-lb cans, $1 75 ₩ dozen; ½-lb cans $1; 1-lb cans, $3 00; per 62 lb.

HONEY—Prices have advanced; sales of strained at 28@30c ₩ lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c; three to make lb or more. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no material change; dealers are still inclined to purchase sparingly. The receipts since our last were: Oats 216 sacks; Rye 115 sacks; Barley 782 sacks; Wheat 1,228 sacks; Corn 308 sacks. The rates were as follows: Wheat $1 10@1 18@1 20 for red $1 30@1 35 for white. The mills continue the principal operators; Oats are steady with a fair trade demand; sales were made from first hands at 46@48c, with sales by the car load at 47@48. Corn dull with more sellers than buyers; prices being very unsettled; sales of old at 80@85c being the extremes; new crop is quoted for future dealing at 60@65c. Rye—market inactive; prices nominal at 80@85c. Barley not wanted at present. Western and Eastern Ohio being quoted at; spring 90@$1 05; fall $1 05@1 10 ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—There is a good demand, and the following are the current rates of leading houses:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22½c ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10½c; A coffee 10c; Extra C 9½c; Yellow C 9c; C 9c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10¾@ 11¾c; Havana, in boxes, 11¾@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11¾c, being an advance of ½c ₩ lb.

SYRUPS—Ravenyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 85c; Sec; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40, 50 @60c ₩ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

CHEESE—The demand is on the increase, and prices are firm at the following figures: Western Reserve at 11½@12c; factory 14@ 14½; Goshen 15c; prime New York 16c. Receipts since our last 391 boxes.

CHICKENS—There is a fair supply in market, and good sized young ones sell freely at 50@60c ₩ pair.

RAGS—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are regularly made at 4@4½c per pound.

DRIED FRUITS—Market dull, and prices uncertain; new peaches (halves) are sold in a small way at 12½c.

CHESTNUTS—Dull, prices tend downward, with sales at $7 50@8 ₩ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices to note; stock light, and a fair business doing at the following figures: Shoulders, are reported sales at 11½@11½c; ribbed sides 17½; 18@ 18½c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@25½c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $17 50 ₩ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 22½c.

OIL CAKE—$38@40 ₩ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices have a tendency to rise, at 42½@45c ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 14c; Turkey figs 24 ₩ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ₩ pound.

POTATOES—The market has undergone no material change, dealers being disposed to retail their purchases to supply their immediate wants. The receipts since our last were 1,318 barrels. The current rates were as follows: Western Reserve, Strand and Grandview, White wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in carrots, $6 85 in bags; red whites, fancy brands, $6 75 in carrots, $6 50 in bags; red whites, choice brands, $6 50 in carrots, $6 25 in bags; Burbanks, choice brands, $6 50 in carrots, $6 25 in bags; Peerless, choice brands, $6 50 in carrots, $6 25 in bags; Early Rose, choice brands, $6 50 in carrots, $6 25 in bags; screenings $1 ₩ cwt.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK, October 18—P. M.

MONEY.

Market easy at 5 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Advanced to 109. The movement is engineered by the Canada banks, who sold heavily some time ago, but have been quietly buying at the recent decline.

GOLD

Opened at 113, fell to 112¾, recovered to 113, and closed steady. Borrowing rates 1-64@1 32. Clearances $36,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady.

Coupons, 1881	113½@114	5-20s 1077	110½@110¾
5-20s 1862	112½@113	5-20s 1878	110½@110¾
5-20s 1865	111½@111¾	7-30s	107½@107¾
5-20s 1865, new	110½@110¾	Currency 6s	114¼@114½
5-20s 1868	110½@110¾		

STATE BONDS

Neglected.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	63½
Tennessee, old	62½	North Carolinas, old	37
Tennessee, new	60¼	North Carolinas, new	27
Virginias, new	63		

STOCKS

Hampered by Bears and declined ½@3½c, but closed heavy.

Canton	67¼	Northwestern	81¼
Cumberland Coal	26½	Do preferred	89½
Western Union Tel.	62¼	Rock Island	111¾
Quicksilver	5	N. Y. Central	150
Mariposa	5	St. Paul	64¾
Do preferred	10	Do preferred	82
Adams Express	67½	Wabash	54¾
Wells Fargo	76½	Do preferred	73
M. U. Express	60	Fort Wayne	93
United States Express	36	Terre Haute	24
Pacific Mail	45½	Do preferred	44
N. Y. Central	93½	Chicago and Alton	114¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	88½	Do preferred	115
Erie	23¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
Do preferred	44	C. C. & C.	81
Harlem	134½	Burlington & Quincy	150
Do preferred	136	Lake Shore	94½
Reading	100½	Indiana Central	13½
Michigan Central	120	Illinois Central	135¾
Cleveland & Pitts	106½	St. Joseph	109

Sub Treasury balance—Gold, $82,641,472; currency, $7,304,185.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 18 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring active and lower at $5 40 @5 75.

WHEAT—Dull and unsettled and 2c lower at 91 05¾ cash and $1 00¾ seller November; this afternoon steady at $1 07¾ cash and $1 00¾ seller November.

CORN—Dull and declined 2c at 36c cash and 34½c seller November.

OATS—Dull and declined 1½@1¾c per bu. at 34½c.

BARLEY—Dull at 86@87c for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Firm at 5 @5 15c for wood and 55c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork at $25 00@25 50. Lard 16@ 16¼c.

HOGS—Active at 10@15c lower, at $7 60@8 10.

CATTLE—Very dull at $3 00@7 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Cotton active and advanced; sales 4,800 bales; uplands at 16½c. Flour steady; sales 8,500 bbls; superfine at $5 30@5 45; extra $5 70@5 80; choice $5 85@6 20; white wheat $6 25@6 75; Ohio $5 70@6 65; St. Louis $5 70@6 75. Wheat in demand fair but lower by 1@2c on spring and steady on winter; sales 18,000 bushels No. 3 spring, old, at $1 10; No 2 Milwaukee old at $1 26; mixed spring at $1 18; No. 1 spring Chicago new, at $1 15@1 16; winter red and amber at $1 30@1 40; white Michigan at $1 50@1 55. Rye heavy; sales 1,000 bushels. Barley—Canada nominal; two rowed at 90c; four rowed at 95c. Corn 1c lower; sales 50,000 bushels mixed at 82@83c, chiefly at 82½c; steamer yellow at 83½c; white 84@85c. Oats dull and drooping; sales 20,000 bushels at 50@51c; Ohio at 50@51c; Canada at 51@52c; chiefly at 51½c. Beef dull; prime steady; mess 20@30 bbls mixed at $20. Beef dull; prime mess $24@27. Pork dull; No. 1 $21 50. Dry salted shoulders and drooping. Hams in pickle 18@19c. Middles nominal; long clear 14½@15c. Lard steady; sales 80 tierces steam at 14¾@15c; kettle 16@17c. Whisky dull and drooping; sales 150 bbls at 93c. Petroleum active; crude 25c; refined the latter, also 400 bbls, buyer the 15th, at 29@29½c.

LATEST—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; spring declining; winter firm and in moderate demand; new spring $1 30@1 35; winter red and amber $1 32@1 40; white $1 40@1 45. Corn steady at 83c. Oats quiet and steady; western 52@52½c; Ohio 51@52c; mixed Jersey 51@52c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard dull. Bulk meats dull and drooping. Bacon dull and drooping. Lard quiet and unchanged; prime steam 15½@15¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The dry goods market is somewhat weak on certain classes of cotton goods, but where concessions are being made the jobbers sell a little more readily. Albion 4-4 brown sheetings are closed from 10 to 9½c; Pocasset do from 10 to 9½c; Wamsutta do from 10½ to 10c; Croydon C do from 10 to 9½c; Everett do from 9½ to 9c; sea jeans from 15½ to 15c; Lawrence brown cottons from 10½ to 10c; T do from 11 to 10½c. Atlantic A are reduced by some parties to 13c, yet agents assert they will not part from the previous rate. They are sold close upon everything, but we must not forget that some of the jobbers are pressing sellers and finding their way into consumption at 11½@12c. Ginghams certain, cotton goods generally will be cheaper before they are higher. Prints, although in light supply everywhere, are more slowly at the late decline. And while agents are firm in their present views, buyers can wait until stocks are more prominent and terms are made that will impart confidence in town and country.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—Cotton—an advance asked but no sale established; middlings 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family $4 75@5 00. Wheat dull and unchanged; red $1 19@1 23. Corn scarce and firm; new 40c; old 45c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 36@37c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 30@34c. Barley quiet and unchanged; winter $1 10@1 15. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair demand and advanced; sales 2,000 hhds. Molasses firm; fair demand and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and unchanged. Whisky dull at 90c. Pork dull and unchanged at 24@25c. Cheese firm and advanced 1c; factory 14½ @15c; prime to choice 13½@14c. Lard dull at 15½c. Bulk meats—Demand fair and advanced; sales 2,000 bxls. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon shoulders 15½c; sides 17¾c. Hogs dull and drooping at $7 25@7 75; three houses slaughtered 1,000 to-day. Receipts of meats saleable at $1 25@1 37½; shoulders, sides and hams held higher. Whisky dull and unsettled; sales at 89c cash, and 84c for short time. Gold 112½. Exchange par. Money market easy.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS October 18.—Cotton firmer at 14@14½c. Flour dull but unchanged; super winter $4 60@4 75; extra $4 75@5 25. Wheat lower and dull; No. 2 red, all grades of sample low. No 2 red winter $1 12½@1 15. Corn 2@3c lower; No 2 mixed 34½@35c. Oats dull and firm at 42½@43c. Barley firm at 90@$1 05. Rye held above buyers' views; sales at 64@65c. Pork dull and prime. Whisky dull but unchanged at 87½@88c. Tobacco steady. Hemp—prairie and fibre at 8½@9c for undressed. Jagging scarce and wanted at 20@23c. Bagging—jute dull and declined 1c; cotton dull and shoulders 13½c; do clear rib 17½@17¾c; do clear 18½c. Lard unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 18—Flour firmer. Wheat in fair demand but lower. No 1 red winter $1 17½. No 2 $1 17. Corn dull. No 1 white 40. No 2 46. Oats steady at 42c for No 1. Crude petroleum dull and drooping at $1 30, refined unchanged at 23½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. No 2 white Wabash $1 24@1 25. No 1 white Michigan $1 23. No 2 do $1 18. No 1 amber Michigan $1 13½. No 1 amber Illinois $1 24. No 2 do $1 16½. No 1 red winter $1 13½. No 3 do $1 11; rejected red $1 05. Corn dull and 1c lower at 38@39c. No 1 do. No 2 do. rejected 37c yellow ear. Oats steady at 36c. No 1 do. No 2 do. Rejected 34c. Clover seed steady at $4 45. Freights firm to Buffalo at 3½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—Tobacco—sales 163 hhds at $4 90@5 80 for trash to trash; $6 00@6 75 for common to good logs, and $7@8 75 for low leaf to common bright wrappers. Bagging firm at 26@29c. Corn—upward tendency; middling 14½c. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; new mess pork $26. Bacon shoulders 14½c; do clear rib 17½c; do clear 18½c; hams 24@25c. Lard 16¼c. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 18.—Flour—extra spring firmer at $4 75. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1 04; No 2 $1 04. Oats dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand but is lower; No 1 offered at 75c; No 2 quiet and unchanged. Barley—No. 2 86c. Pork in fair demand and advanced.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat steady. Corn dull and unchanged; western yellow and white 72@80c. Oats 40@50c. Rye 72@90c. Whisky firm at 91@91½c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, October 18, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Nightingale at 12 M. Up: Mountain Boy at 4:30 P. M., and Americus at 9 P. M. River falling slowly; clear and cool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bongner	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.	

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.	
Belle	F. Donaldson	Geneva.	

Monongahela—two feet eight inches left side of Brunot's.

THE river is still falling slowly, with two feet eight inches on the left side of Brunot's Island. The weather is clear, with but little prospect of a rise of water.

NINE feet of water from St. Louis to Cairo.

CAPT. FOX is loading the Nick Wall at St. Louis for Red river.

THE steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. E. Evans, arrived at New Orleans on saturday.

CAPT. JOHN B. CONWAY is at Louisville looking after the interests of the steamer Wanamia.

THE steamer Glendale, Messenger and Mary Dawgge are receiving for the lower ports, and will depart on the first water.

JAMES REES, Jr., late clerk of the Wanamia, has gone to the work of the exploded Maggie Hays, at Island 66, in the lower Mississippi, to make an effort to recover her safe and machinery.

MARSHALL TERHUNE and J. L. Ferguson have sold the ferry boat Omaha City, which has been plying at St. Charles, to Martin Cary for $5,000. It is to be used at Vicksburg.

WILLIAM COWAN is the name selected for Captain Brown's new steamer now receiving her finishing touches at the landing. We can say truly that the name is a deserved compliment to the worthy, honest and gallant Brown.

THE Wabashaw *Herald* publishes a list of thirty towboats engaged in towing, or rather shoving rafts down the Mississippi river. The system was only inaugurated a year or two ago, and the experiment has proven a complete success.

THE Belle Vernon—New Albany, October 15.—The Belle Vernon has one of the best trips of the season. She will go out on Saturday three feet, mostly loaded with light freight. Among her engagements are 1,000 bbls potatoes at 90c, 100 boxes cabbages at $4 50 per box.

THE splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Capt. Jimmy Mellon does the honors in the office, and they are well done.

THE farfamed passenger steamer Messenger, Capt. Robert Greenlee, an experienced and popular officer, is receiving for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, and will be one of the first fire. The first clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, a gentleman of and accomplished officer.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the Mississippi river—Lucy Gwin and Hiram Walker—leave daily at 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE Baltimore Bridge Company—Smith, Latrobe & Co.—has received the contract to build a bridge over the Mississippi at Davenport. There were four other bids made for the work—Boomer, of Chicago, $462 000; Phoenixville Bridge Company, Pennsylvania $589,000; Keystone Bridge Company, Pennsylvania, $603,000; Detroit Bridge Company, $556,000. It is to be an iron railroad and highway bridge. The superstructure will consist of three iron trusse spans, one of 250 feet, one of 261 feet, and three of 220 feet each, and approaches with two piers of 160 feet, and a total length of 866 feet.

HANDSOMELY DONE—We said a visit yesterday to the Pilot's Mutual Aid and Improvement Society on the corner of Water and Market streets. The rooms are handsomely and elegantly fitted up. The furniture is of the very best description, and the carpets A No. 1. We found Captain H. H. Dorsey busily engaged in answering letters and attending to other duties. We remarked that there appeared to be something wanting. He inquired, what is deficient? How do you find out the time of day? He at once called our attention to a handsome eight day clock, with the following inscription: "Presented to Pittsburgh Pilot's Mutual Aid and Improvement Society by G. W. Dunseath." About that time we took a walk, regretting that we were not a society so that we could boast of having a Dunseath clock.

COTTON is shipped from Monroe, Louisiana, and Trenton, to New Orleans, at $2 50 per bale. Up freights come at $1 12½ per dry, and $1 50 per wet barrels.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Captain Vincent Shinkle yesterday contracted with the Marine Railway for a sternwheel harbor towboat to be called the Champion No. 3. She will be 125 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and 4½ feet depth of hold. She will have three boilers, 40 inches in diameter and 29 feet in length; cylinders, 18 inches in diameter, and 6 feet stroke.

WHARFAGE QUESTION.—H. L. Stout and other lumber dealers of Dubuque refuse to pay wharfage for lumber landed there. A case has been made up and taken into the Circuit Court of Dubuque, Mr. Stout takes the ground that the city authorities cannot collect wharfage at points on the levee, where they have not erected wharves.

UNFORTUNATE STEAMERS.—The Florence Lee, which broke a pinnmer block on her first trip out, has struck the log raft and sunk the pin on her second trip, has, on her third trip, broken her pinnmer block and her cam-yokes, and is coming up on one engine. Capt. Lee Howell is having a run of ill luck.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW BRIDGE.—The Cincinnati and Newport Bridge Company have pushed forward their work, by night as well as by day, but declared in the least for the popular demonstrations against what is claimed will be new obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio River. The shore piers, and brick work on either side, are about finished, as is also nearly all the work that is demanded for its stability upon the cotter-dams. On the Newport side a span of bridge proper may be seen, and on this side the trestle that curves to the east, crossing Front street east of Butler, and what was Deer Creek, between Front and Pearl, parallel with the bridges of those streets. There is much work yet to be done on the river piers, which are now only a little above the low water of the river.—*Monday's Cincinnati Commercial.*

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Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Cash Capital.....$200,000
Cash Assets September 1st, 1870.....$567,385 34

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Mississippi and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Ohio.

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Insures against Loss by Fire, Tornado or Lightning, Steamboats, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Merchandise, Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are desirous to properly conduct and finally to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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OCTOBER, 1870

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

IS NOW THE ONLY THREAD

Put up for the American Market, which is SIX CORD IN ALL NUMBERS.

From No. 8 to No. 100 Inclusive.

FOR HAND AND MACHINE.

BATES & COATES,

Sole Agents in Philadelphia for J. & P. Coats, of Paisley, Scotland.

CITY BONDS

FOR SALE.

City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving

Penn Avenue,

And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the

Masonic

DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 131 Smithfield Street.

These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. Interest, FREE FROM TAXES, Interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and Feb ruary. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.

Coupon Bonds sold as par, and accrued Interest.

GEORGE C. McLEAN, Cashier.

tf

EXCELSIOR

Money Drawer,

WITH

Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.

Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from thieves) would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at

84 WOOD STREET.

S. B. SWEM,

AGENT.

tf

REMOVAL.

E. Edmundson & Son,

UPHOLSTERERS,

NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS.
REP, TERRY AND SATIN CURTAINS
LAMBROQUINS of latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATRESSES of all Kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bedstead.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMPOSITE BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES cut and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,

55 MARKET STREET.

ATTENTION, GROCERS.

Felix's Extract of

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fancy Caddies—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c—Samuel H. Baird.
Proposals—Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co.
Books at Auction—E. Miner.
Theological and Religious Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Law Books—James B. Dodge.
Dry Goods—White, Orr & Co.
Cutter Wanted—S0 Wood street.
Wanted—J. B. Dunbar.
For Sale—Robert Davis.
House to [illegible]—A. Murdoch.
Marshal's Sale—[illegible] M. L. Bennett.
Ladies Wanted—[illegible]—Robert Stevenson.
Notice to School Teache[illegible]—ick Christ.
Coal Property for Sale—Frost[illegible]h.
Election Notice—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Clothing—Uniting, Follansbee & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jas. S. Finch & Co.
Boiler Feeder—S. Cadman & Son.
Cope & Co. Boiler Feeder—S. Cadman & Son.
Card to the Public—Boiler Feeders—S. Cadman & Son.
Boiler Feeders—S. Cadman & Son.
Opera House—Child Stealer, or Atonement.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
English Opera Combination—Academy of Music.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Cream Ale—Pier, Daniels & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Mortgages Wanted—Chas. B. Hill.
Warehouse for Rent—153 Wood street.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Bro.
Notice of Release of Bank Stock—A. L. Smith.
Springs—Morris & Rutan.
Patent Piercing Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Nutting.
Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy.
Clothing—Wanamaker & Brown.

BISMARCK AT CLOSE VIEW.

As Seen by an Intelligent Admirer.

Mr. Freidrich Kapp, in a letter dated at Berlin to the *Nation* expresses himself admiringly concerning Bismarck, who language as follows:

"I have never known a man who is so full of resources as he is. It is as if half a dozen intellects had served to compose his head. Physical and moral courage, shrewdness and an indomitable will, wit and humor, sagacity and recklessness, a certain intuitive comprehension of men's characters and calm steadiness. I do not know which of these qualities is most wonderfully developed in this modern Proteus. His personality is less like the Greek simile—of both Ulysses and Ajax. He knows no practical difficulty, and if there were still a proof required that he really is a great statesman, it would be given in the fact that he handles the obstacles thrown in his way as the most efficient weapons for attaining his ends. Besides this, he possesses a frankness doubly surprising, as it always hits the point, and expresses itself sometimes in rough but always significant terms. Bismarck speaks English with a foreign accent, but likes to use it with his foreign visitors, and never misses the right word or the right expression, or fails to give a sharp point to his sentences. He enchants all his visitors with the affable manner in which he treats them. Even when he is angry, he preserved state dignitary, and they find a ready talker, a witty companion, who laughs as heartily as they do, and with the same irreverence, at the official and unofficial nonsense which rules this world. He likes and knows a good joke, and chats with them as if they were old chums.

It probably would be enough to say that Bismarck is understood to be an adept in the art of lying—not in small affairs particularly, but great ones—whenever he beat Napoleon, a fact which as much as almost anything else lies at the bottom of the present war. Mr. Kapp represents the Count as saying: "I never make a false statement whenever I can avoid it;" wherever he recognizes the necessity for telling a lie sometimes. A man who will lie at all will perhaps be not over nice in determining whether or not he can "avoid it." But Bismarck lies in the diplomatic acceptance and should, we presume, be taken as lying if at all in that sense. Mr. Kapp quotes some significant words of Bismarck, spoken when Europe was in deep peace, which read almost like prophesy now:

"In the Luxemburg question, in 1867, I tried with all my power to avoid a war with France for war is always a poor, losing business, and great nations have better things to do than to strive for military laurels. Place go to war and where will it end? Each year I gained I considered an immense profit. The French had also threatened England, and nevertheless it did not come to a war. * * * therefore thought it my duty to avoid it. * * If the French insist upon a war they shall have it, but I apprehend that we shall have a repetition of 1866, Austria and each other, like those at the end of the last and in the beginning of the present century."

We give one more extract from Mr. Kapp's letters, as follows:

The popularity, however, which he has won by two successful wars will, I apprehend, wither in the times of peace. Bismarck has neither interest for intellectual display of civil freedom, self government and constitutional liberty. His is a despotic character, he is an illiberal legitimist, who considers the highest ministerial ceiling to hold down popular development it does not directly serve his interests. What Germany next needs is a Bismarck for its home policy, a man who knows how to develop more fully, or rather to give free scope to those rich resources and qualities of character by which Germany has become the leading nation of the civilized world and earned the hatred of the Latin race of the Peninsula. In spite of misfortune and national degradation she had such a man in the great Baron Stein. Will she be less productive in the success of her military greatness and prosperity?

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Thunder Bay, the New Silverado—A Bed of Silver Twelve Feet Square—New Channel for the Commerce of the Northwest.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, October 12, 1870.

The steamer Algoma passed down from Fort William this morning with the last detachment of troops returning from Red River, and fifty-two barrels (31,000 pounds) of silver ore. This, with nine barrels brought down last week, makes sixty-one barrels in two days. The ore is from Silver Island, in Thunder Bay, of which I wrote you in my last. The whole amount is calculated to be worth about forty thousand dollars, yielding nearly a dollar in silver to a pound of ore.

The company has constructed a coffer-dam seventy feet square around the island. The timber of which it is constructed was towed across Lake Superior from Portage Lake in a raft, which, considering the fact that this is a very boisterous season of the year, and the lake is at that point more than one hundred miles wide, was considerable of an undertaking. They have now exposed a bed twelve feet square, and find it in a perfect mass of silver. It is too late in the season for any one to undertake to visit this new silverado this fall, or I suppose there would be a perfect rush to the North Shore. Next spring, however, I suppose we will see quite an exciting time.

The weather has been extremely pleasant. Notice is given to shippers that the canal at this place will be closed at 12 M. on the 25th of November. It is element this early to commence the work of widening and deepening the canal, as it is most of sufficient depth to accommodate vessels of such draught as commerce demands. Next season they expect to construct another set of locks.

The City of Detroit passed up yesterday with a full cargo of salt for St. Louis, and the Northern Light took on a lot of goods at Port Huron from New York to Iowa, via St. Paul. Indications that the commerce of the Northwest has found a new channel.

A. P. H.

MR. BEECHER has been exploding hell again. Last Sunday evening it was his theme for the second time, involving the consideration of the future punishment of the wicked. He reviewed the doctrine of the orthodox churches on the subject, and remarked that the idea of hell as defined in the standard writings of the old school was a medieval one, derived from the teachings of the monks. He gave illustrations from Dante's "Inferno," and from Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," and said it was from such sources as these that the common ideas of future punishment had been drawn.

He was clear from the divine revelations and from the teachings of experience that transgression of law was associated with punishment; that sin and penalty were inseparable. Greatly material images had been used to indicate the sufferings of the wicked in the future state. But hell was not a material flame. A hell could exist in the soul of man, scarring and tormenting it and causing intenser torment to it than actual fire could inflict upon the mere body. Those terrible ideas of hell derived from the middle ages were the emanations of filthy and debased minds, and were an indignity to the intelligence of man, and a slander upon God. From the general tenor of Mr. Beecher's remarks, the inference might be fairly drawn that the preacher's views favored a purgatorial process for the purification in the world of spirits, resulting in their ultimate admission into higher spheres.

THE condition of France is likely to be effected seriously by the necessity which is felt to send raw material out of the country to keep it out of the hands of the Prussians. Within two or three days previous to the 9th September, twenty steamers had arrived at Liverpool from Havre, a number wholly unprecedented. Warehouses in Havre were being emptied, fearing the arrival of the Prussians. All kinds of commodities, foreign and domestic, were being hurried away to ports of safety. A New York house, which had a contract with a Parisian manufacturer to supply Astracans, was informed that the whole establishment, workmen and all, had been taken to Belgium, and that the article would be supplied through her ports. Some buyers are located in Belgium, close to France, in order to obtain goods from the northern districts without being subjected to the danger of arrest. Marseilles will presently be used for the shipment of Lyons goods as well as for those from portions of Switzerland.

THE Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says the eyeless fish caught in the Kentucky Mammoth Cave and taken to Ireland contributed some interesting facts to science. They were caught on the 18th of August in Echo river, four and a half miles from the sole entrance of the cave, and as the species have always lived in total darkness, the eye so long suppressed, during their month's residence in light, however, some trace of eyes has been developed—the more so as the iron of the vessel in which they were kept has given matter to the black coat of the eye. Nature compensates for the loss of sight by making the sense of hearing more perfect, the latter projecting in a tubular form. Like other beings confined in darkness, the body is colorless, and as it is nearly transparent, the bones and blood-vessels may be seen. The fish are also remarkable in the fact that they bring forth their young alive.

NEAR Bogata, Colombia, on the slope of the Cordillerae, a prodigious number of graves of great antiquity have been found, all containing human remains in good preservation, at a depth varying fom one to two metres, accompanied with rude clay vessels and other utensils. Those in the male graves were quite different from what accompanied the female. The most remarkable circumstance connected with these graves is the quality of the flat paving stones with which each grave is covered. They are to be found in no part of the neighborhood, even within a radius of considerable extent, and all the teeth were perfectly white. All the teeth met were carious, though a good and healthy, none were carious, though a good deal ground smooth, as if the aliments they lived on had been hard or arenaceous. All the skulls were remarkable for a great development of the sensual region; while the frontal region was depressed. The lower bones prominent and wide apart and facial angle small.

A New Theology from an Orthodox Preacher.

Henry Ward Beecher created a theological sensation at Plymouth Church on Sunday morning in preaching upon the future state. He said that up to the New Testament nothing was definitely stated about this, whether it is a thing or a place. The teachings about it are subjects of the imagination, not direct descriptions. Said he: "The teachings of the Bible are pictorial, so of the pictures of heaven and hell, we are not to suppose that there is literally a lake of fire and brimstone."

You do not believe it, nor do I. Nor are you to suppose that heaven is paved with gold and silver. You do not believe that, if people did believe it there would be more misers anxious for their soul's salvation. [Laughter.] It is used derstanding the actual thing; we know nothing of it. It is to us a fiction, and fiction is sometimes more nearly true than truth is itself. The Bible is full of fiction. All that men know of art, of riches, of courts, of crowns, of princes, all the beauty of trees, of gardens, all in rivers and mountains, all [illegible] is most beautiful in nature, will be found to represent to them the Heavenly state. So man may take all the elements they have learned to esteem and combine a heaven out of them. The true use then to be made of the Scripture is not to give a literal representation of its symbols, for it is quite possible for the Bible itself to stand in the way of understanding the Bible, but the true use is to repeat the process of reasoning as he was done in the olden time. Everyone may fashion for himself his own heaven, which shall bring it clearer to him than any other man can make it for him. You may be shocked at this language when I tell you that you may make your own heaven, but you do it nevertheless. God make your hearts wiser than your heads, and that is the case with many who otherwise would be useless fools. Our idea of heaven must be pictorial; it cannot be otherwise. We are not developed here. * * We now see as through a glass darkly, but by and by we shall we see face to face. I am only here for a time, I shall soon go where I shall be again. So when the time comes, I cannot long be delayed, and my gray hairs become white, spiritual, and immortal, and I can scarcely pronounce the benediction, you will say: I remember him in the days of his power, he is old now, he must go. What! it is said to see him here; but then you will say he is like an old rye. In November, and March is not far off, it is but a step. It is only the outward part that is wasting; although the outward man perish, the inward man is renewed day after day. I am glad that I have been able to do some good; but I am willing to lay down my task when God requires it of me, for I have this imagination of heaven which makes me cheerful and indomitable in the day of trial."

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Synod of Pittsburgh—Closing Session—Resolutions Relative to Seminaries and Colleges—Interesting Debates, Etc.

The Synod of Pittsburgh resumed its session in Dr. Howard's Church, Penn street, yesterday morning, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The order of the day was, the resolutions prepared by Rev. S. Scovel, as the sense of the Synod relative to the educational interests of the Church.

Resolved, That Synod, having listened to statements from representatives of our educational institutions, does *support the seminary and college*.

1. In the first place, expresses its deep and abiding interest in the Western Theological Seminary. Rejoicing in its past, standing in its future, Synod emphatically recommends the scheme of endowment adopted by its Board of Directors of the current session, and considers its speedy, complete realization as our first and immediate duty.

2. In the second place, Synod approves that action of its Committee on the Memorial Fund by which Washington and Jefferson College has been placed before the churches as a candidate for additional endowment. Synod hereby empowers its Treasurer to receive any funds contributed through the Synod to the college, and to hold the same subject to the control of the Synod, paying the income of the same to the Treasurer of the college, unless otherwise ordered.

And Synod furthermore approves the plan to endow a chair and scholarships in the Western University of Pennsylvania, of which the Professor and beneficiaries shall be nominated and the funds for which shall be held in trust by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. And Synod also recommends any application which may be made by representatives of the Western Reserve Academy.

3. And, in the third place, Synod rejoices over the success and pursuit and purposes of the Pennsylvania Female College, and hereby commends it to the churches for such substantial assistance as will enable its Board of Directors to realize the aims of the establishment.

4. And, in the fourth place, Synod calls the attention of the churches to the importance of training and providing numerous academies indirectly connected with the church.

And, for all, the Synod expresses the conviction that the present is a most favorable opportunity for establishing a thorough system of education.

REMARKS OF DR. HOWARD.

Dr. Howard was in favor of sustaining the Theological Seminary and using all possible efforts to advance the interests of the church; yet he did not believe that the interests of the Seminary were first and immediate, as declared in the resolutions. If the Boards of the church were to be crippled by this memorial fund, then he would plead to see the Seminary "go by the board."

The Moderator suggested that perhaps Dr. Howard did not rightly construe the words of the resolution.

WHAT THE SEMINARIES COST.

Dr. Howard thought he understood the letter and spirit of the resolutions. He recognized the importance of the Seminaries, but conscientiously believed that we were spending too much money on these institutions. There were seven of these with only four hundred and twenty students. Yet there are required thirty-three professors, with salaries aggregating $60,000. Was it not time to ask that the church was not called on to increase the professor's salaries one cent. Better appropriate money to constitute missionaries, struggling in foreign lands.

BRAIN WORK MUST BE PAID FOR.

Dr. Howard said he was pained to hear Dr. Howard take such a position. If the right kind of talent was employed, adequate salaries must be paid. Pastors now receiving $4,000 or $5,000 a year, would not sit down in Allegheny, with their families, on $2,000. He was not in human nature—not even Christian nature—to expect this. City pastors were receiving $4,000 and $5,000 a year, and yet Dr. Howard did not suggest that these be reduced in order to relieve the destitute missionaries in foreign lands. He was, therefore, sure that the Seminary should be allowed to fall into disgrace, or the professors' salaries should be added $1,000 a year to the professors' salaries should be adopted.

VIEWS OF OTHERS.

Dr. Hervey, Dr. Cross, Dr. McCandless, Rev. Fisher, and others, followed, taking the view that the professors were not properly compensated, and that $3,000 a year would not be a cent too much.

NOTHING FOR WASHINGTON.

Rev. Mr. Reed, of Canonsburg, opposed the appropriation of any part of the memorial fund to Washington and Jefferson College, and explained at some length why such an appropriation should not be made.

AN EXPLANATION.

Dr. Howard explained that he was not opposed to putting upon a right basis the Western Theological Seminary, the college interests and the academy. But there might be some diversity of view as to what was the right basis. If he was asked whether $2,000 and a house worth perhaps $1,000 was a sufficient salary for professors, he would say emphatically not. But many other servants of the church, doing good work, as the secretaries of the boards, foreign missionaries, and others, were not properly compensated. The question was, what resolutions should be adopted to collect the money on hand? He would not oppose the present distribution, but among the leading interests, but whatever decision the Synod might arrive at, he would heartily acquiesce therein, and to do his best to carry that decision into effect. He was not in favor of diminishing the salaries, but did not disposed to place himself in opposition to the action of the Synod, but only to express the honest sentiments of his mind in regard to the resolution under discussion.

A POPULAR LECTURE.

A member remarked that Dr. Howard's view of this subject was much more popular among the churches than Dr. Howard supposed.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

After some further discussion the question was called on the adoption of the resolutions, which were carried without a dissenting vote.

A REVIVAL THE GREATEST NEED.

Dr. Brownson offered a preamble and resolutions—that the Synod earnestly calls upon pastors, sessions and churches to seek a revival of the Lord's work, as their first and greatest need; that in seeking such a blessing, in the right spirit, not only will the contributions to the Memorial Fund be greatly enlarged, but the made a more certain and effectual source of strength in the great work of the church; and that the Synod shall not adjourn until it has resolutely advised to adopt such measures as to them may seem best to awaken the attention and interest of the people, and to enlist their prayerful co-operation in behalf of the salvation of perishing men, at the same time that they contribute liberally to the funds of the church.

The paper was adopted.

THANKS.

On motion of Mr. Reed, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for their kind hospitality, and to the pastor and officers of the church for the use of their house during the sessions of Synod.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the Synod adjourned.

ABSENT AND FORGOTTEN.

What a Wandering Husband Found After a Four Years Stay in Texas.

Some four years ago, Michael McWilliams—if his story be true—lived happily with his wife Lucinda, and their little family, in the quiet borough of Elizabeth. He started West, with the intention of getting a home for his family, and finally brought up in Texas. Ill luck attended all his ventures, and after struggling hard to get himself a farm, he concluded to give it up and return home. Several times he had sent on enough money to make the trip, but sickness, robbery and other misfortunes prevented his coming until a few days ago, when he safely landed here. On going to his *home* in Elizabeth, he found that the fair Lucinda had joined her fortunes with one Jacob Gundenborn, who had married the lady in the absent husband and father. His wife turned over her home to the husband, refused to recognize him, and the destroyer of his happiness declined to vacate the premises. He then came to Pittsburgh and had his case referred to Constable McMasters, preferring a charge of adultery against Gunderdun. The accused will present their side of the case to-day.

The Opera.

At the Academy of Music last evening Verdi's most popular and ever welcome "Trovatore" attracted another fashionable and intellectual audience, and one evidently more demonstrative in their appreciation of the modern than of the old school. There is a majority unplenty in Monzon, and we believe, but little in and we listen to the productions of his genius in reverential silence, compared with the license we permit ourselves when enjoying Verdi's music.

Of the merits of last night's performance we have something to do with its popularity.

The cast was in every way worthy of this combination. Mrs. Bernard, ever at her post, was the life and soul of every scene in which she was engaged. As *Leonora* she has more scope for her great dramatic talent, and well does herself avail of every opportunity. It is so rare to find histrionic ability associated with lyric, that we cannot but express our delight at its presence. Vocally, her performance was up to its usual standard, which compared favorably with any and is superior to many the *prima donne* Americans have heard at home. When [illegible] is not expressly supported by Mr. Castle as *Manrico*, it does not exactly what we mean; for his ambition and evident study have transformed him into not only a pleasing singer, but into an able exponent of the very highest school of lyric art. From the encouragement he has received, both at *Rosal* in the "Huguenots," we expect great things, and all the more after the generous manner in which he *robusto* capabilities. These two artistes, in conjunction with Mr. Laurence, gave a most artistic and delightful. Nature has endowed the last named gentleman with a noble voice, and all has its effect on the hearer. Its compass and to the delight of all who hear him.

We can only complete the quartette by saying it *was* complete in the aid rendered by Mrs. Seguin—one of the most valuable artists on the stage personating *Ferrando* in such a manner as to make us wish him ubiquitous.

Mr. Behrens was in his proper, rather, piano-forte—baton in one hand, the keys of the piano under command. When we say that he can do owe him much, we may add the artistes owe him more, the chorus acquitted themselves very creditably.

"Crown Diamonds" will be given this evening, the cast embracing Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Rowley, Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Howell and Mr. Seguin. We predict another crowded house.

A Word About Sapolio.

This is a new compound, designed for cleansing and polishing the surface of metals and metallic surfaces—except gold, silver and plated ware—including kitchen utensils, cutlery, and iron or brass vessels. It removes instantly and entirely rust, grease and dirt from knives and forks, surgeons' instruments, mechanics' tools, machinery or household articles of any kind, producing a finer polish than can be obtained for the use of rotten stone, Bath brick, emery, or any other substance. This is done without the unwholesome and trying the use of any of these articles, besides being cheaper on account of economy of time, labor, cost and wear and tear of the article cleaned. It is invaluable for cleaning glass, crockery and glassware. It is indispensable for cleaning windows, oil cloths, marble and tile floors, bathtubs, and for removing grease and stains from floors, tables and shelves. Mechanics and engineers prize it highly for the facility with which it will remove rust and dirt, gums, and oils from steam engines and other machinery. It will remove grime, gums, paints, oils or stains from the hands. It is now sold by all grocers, and should be in the hands of all good housekeepers throughout the United States. Depot in Pittsburgh for Sapolio at Jesse H. Lippincott's, corner Smithfield street and Second avenue.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Opening Exercises—Election of Permanent Officers—Report of the Secretary—Programme for the Session, &c., &c.

The Annual Session of the State of Pennsylvania Baptist Association commenced in the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, Pastor of the Memorial Baptist Church, Philadelphia, who invoked the Divine blessing upon the assembly.

The congregation then united in singing the 186th hymn, commencing,

"Bless Oh! my soul,
The living God."

Rev. Shadrach, of Altoona, read a scripture lesson from the third chapter of John.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Castle of Philadelphia.

THE OPENING SERMON

Was then delivered by Dr. Henson, who selected as his text the First Epistle of John, third chapter and second and third verses—"Beloved now are we the sons of God, but it doth not yet appear what we shall be. But we know that when he shall appear we shall be like him for we shall see him as he is, and every man purifieth himself as he is purified.

Dr. Henson in commencing his discourse said that he had often wished that in the later days of his ministry he could listen to the preaching of the gospel as they did when he was young. Among the passages of scripture that appeared full of comfort, was the one just read. The expression that the text which had been selected by the Rev. Dr. Howard for the sermon.

The word "beloved" was a beautiful word to begin with. It was used at the beginning of the epistle, "Beloved," and all epistles read by the whole human family." As soon as a man was inducted into the ministry of the gospel he felt every Christian heart went out to him with love, God had given us the gift of the Holy Ghost, which he showed over and blessed us. We were sons not only by adoption, but by Divine birth, and hence are we sons of God. It is not something in the far off future to be contemplated. There is no contingency about it. I give unto them eternal life" does not tell us *do*. We are all sons of God, and it would be well for us to consider what we are and what we might have been. If we were truly God's sons, how assuredly we should be saved.

Men were often times better than they appeared. The appearing of Christ would show what we really are. Then we now look like him as he sat upon his throne in his glory. We were to be changed from our low position to a higher and better one. Men looked upon the face of Christ, and how wonderful the change. A bright image was imprinted upon the soul. A photograph was made upon our hearts, and we could not be afraid of God. God gave us bright glimpses of the perfect likeness we should bear hereafter. The unseen and glorious world of the Ministry's Union. Sermon by Rev. Wm. Ogden of Philadelphia.

Thursday afternoon—Business Meeting of the General Association.

Thursday evening—Mass Missionary Meeting.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, present—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Agnew, Reed, Sharswood, Strong and Williams.

On motion of I. N. Pettis, Esq., C. M. Bonsell, of Crawford county, was admitted to practice in this Court.

The case of the Hocking Valley Bank vs. Crawford county, was continued.

Crawford Co. vs. Appeal, Erie. Argument continued, by Marshall, contra.

Heidel, Erie, Kelley et al. Erie. *Nolle pros.*

Parker vs. McCleary, Erie. Argued by Grant for plaintiff in error, and McCleary, contra.

Wheeler vs. Woodward, Erie. Argued by Plumer, for plaintiff in error, and Grant and Sill, contra.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Robbins, Erie. Argued by Thompson, for plaintiff in error.

Sill, Buell et ux vs. Reegner, Clarion. Argued by Corbett, for plaintiff in error.

Hoover vs. Hoover, Clarion. Argued by Corbett, for plaintiff in error.

Dodd vs. Kelly, Crawford. Argued by Church, for plaintiff in error, and Hulse, contra.

Adjourned.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, when the Grand Jury was called and sworn.

Hon. H. H. Woods, of Allegheny county, was appointed by the Court to act as Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Judge McCandless then delivered the charge to the Grand Jury, in which he alluded to the following Committee on Devotional Exercises appointed: Rev. Young, McClung and Beck.

Copies of the reports of last meeting were circulated among the members.

Mr. Shadrach moved the appointment of a committee on Devotional Exercises. Motion adopted and the following committee appointed; Revs. S. M. Spratt, J. A. Kelly and J. W. Snyder.

On motion visiting brethren were invited to take seats with the members of the Association.

Dr. Young stated that brethren from a distance would be accommodated by friends in the city, and on application would be given cards.

The President called for letters, and delegates presented from the churches, being associations: Ashtugton, Beaver, Center, French Creek, Monongahela, Mt. Pleasant, Northumberland, Oil Creek, Philadelphia, Ten Mile and Union.

Dr. Shadrack called for the report of the Committee of Arrangements appointed last year. He stated that the Committee on Education had already reported through the press the general plan of the Institution which they established. The report as previously published was adopted.

Dr. Young presented the report of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, which fixed the hour of meeting at 9 o'clock, and decided this morning, the exercises to be conducted by Rev. John Dickinson. The report was opposed and adopted. The morning session was fixed from 9 to 12; the afternoon from 2 till 5, and the evening session to commence at 7 o'clock.

On motion the following committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Dr. Shadrack and Revs. Grier and Walter.

The following committee on place and preacher was appointed for the ensuing year: Revs. Scott, Coffin and Challen.

The following committee on obituaries was appointed: Revs. Castle, Woodburn and Shreve.

Dr. Spratt stated that the Baptist Educational Society had instructed him to ask that the Society should be admitted to the privileges of the Association.

Rev. A. H. Long, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution that the Baptist Educational Society be admitted to equal meetings of the meetings of the association.

Dr. Henson stated that he hoped there would be a clear and distinct vote upon this question. It was a very important one and required full.

Dr. Henson spoke of the favorable auspices under which the association met, and expressed the hope that it at the Educational Society would hereafter co-operate in this benevolent work.

Dr. Dickinson and others spoke briefly, and Rev. Woodin moved that the resolution be referred to a committee, with instructions to report this evening. Carried, and the following committee appointed by the chair: Revs. Young, Spratt and Young.

Dr. Young called attention to the denominational paper, and stated that fifteen minutes be given to their consideration. Carried.

Dr. Young stated that the report be ordered to be printed in the minutes.

Rev. Freer thought a financial consideration of more importance. The report was a matter of importance. He would offer an amendment that there be appointed to consider the report, one portion to consider the financial difficulties, and the other the statistical. Rev. Jones, Hahn and Freer, were appointed.

Rev. Freer thought that the report should be printed in the minutes.

Rev. Jones, Hahn and Freer, were appointed.

Rev. Freer thought that the report should be printed in the minutes.

Rev. Crosser, of Allegheny, moved that the report be printed in the minutes. Carried.

Dr. Young called attention to the denominational paper, and stated that fifteen minutes be given to their consideration